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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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28 October 1983

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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## SOVIET UNION

### BRIEFS

**U.S. ACTION IN LEBANON CONDEMNED**--Moscow, 19 September (XINHUA)--The Soviet News Agency TASS in a statement Monday night condemned the U.S. "direct military interference" in Lebanese affairs and its intimidation against Syria. The statement accused the United States of stationing marines in Beirut and using fighter bombers and heavy artillery from U.S. warships off the coast against the Lebanese. It said that all this, together with President Reagan's order to the commanders of the U.S. troops operating there to use all U.S. firepower available at their own discretion, showed the U.S. desire of "establishing its own rule in Lebanon and the Middle East." "The American administration cannot evade responsibility for the crimes perpetrated against the Lebanese and for their consequences to the situation in the Middle East and to international security," the statement said. [Text] [OW200952 Beijing XINHUA in English 0719 GMT 20 Sep 83]

**ANDROPOV MEETS PDY PRIME MINISTER**--Moscow, 30 September (XINHUA)--Soviet President Yuriy Andropov Wednesday accused the United States of pursuing an "adventurist policy." During a meeting with democratic Yemeni Prime Minister 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, al-Hasani Andropov said while persisting in safeguarding its sovereignty and interests, the Soviet Union will endeavor to "check the armament drive, ease world tension and work for negotiation solutions of acute world problems." The two leaders both believed the U.S. maneuvers in Lebanon are a new demonstration of power politics and gross evidence of the trampling down of other countries and their sovereignty by the U.S. administration. They also expressed support for the principled stand of Syria, patriotic Lebanese national forces and Palestinian resistance movement in fighting military expansion of the United States and Israel. The Yemeni leader arrived here 27 September for a working visit. [Text] [OW010032 Beijing XINHUA in English 1428 GMT 30 Sep 83]

**MOSCOW ANTIMISSILE DEMONSTRATION**--Moscow, 1 October (XINHUA)--About half a million people went to rallies and then demonstrated separately in seven districts this morning to protest against the U.S. and NATO plan to base Pershing II and Cruise missiles in Western Europe. The main rally held in front of the halls for Exhibition on Soviet Economic Achievements passed a declaration for a Europe free of nuclear danger. It warned that the Soviet Union will take effective counter-measures if the United States and NATO actually begin the deployment of Pershing II and Cruise missiles as scheduled. The rally was presided over by Alexey Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet. Several thousand Moscovites demonstrated in front of the American embassy shouting "peace to the world!" and "we don't want war!" The rallies and demonstrations, it is noted, took place soon after the Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, had rejected the latest proposal announced by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to the United Nations General Assembly session. [Text]

[Beijing XINHUA in English 1627 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/33

NORTHEAST ASIA

ISHIBASHI VOICES 'SLIGHT DISSATISFACTION' WITH PRC

OW291257 Tokyo KYODO in English 1245 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 29 Sep (KYODO)--Masashi Ishibashi, chairman of the Japan Socialist Party, said here Thursday his current trip to China has paved the way for closer relations between the JSP and China's Communist Party.

Ishibashi made the remark at a press conference following a three-hour meeting with Chinese leader Hu Yaobang. He said the visit to Beijing enabled him to understand the situation in China through a series of personal talks with China's leading figures.

Referring to the fact that the JSP and the Chinese Communist Party established party-to-party relations only last March, Ishibashi said the two parties have entered a new era although they had a long history of friendship.

Ishibashi, elected chairman of Japan's largest opposition party earlier this month, also said he was confident that Sino-Japanese relations would further develop though the international climate surrounding the two countries might change.

He mentioned that the JSP has invited a delegation of the Communist Party of China to visit Japan next year and expressed the hope that the two parties would strengthen the ties.

Ishibashi, however, voiced slight dissatisfaction with China's communist leaders for declining to fully discuss Japanese domestic political issues such as Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone's defense buildup policy.

The primary concern of the Chinese side was apparently to maintain good relations with the Japanese Government, he said.

CSO: 4000/26

NORTHEAST ASIA

DPRK PAPER COMMENTS ON SEOUL IPU CONFERENCE

OW041822 Beijing XINHUA in English 1602 GMT 4 Oct 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 October (XINHUA)--The resolute refusal of more than 30 member nations of the Interparliamentary Union (IPU) to attend the "Seoul Conference," "is a demonstration of the powerful international solidarity for our people's cause of national reunification and the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the world," said a commentator's article in NODONG SINMUN today.

The article was commenting on the 70th conference of the IPU, which opened in Seoul on 2 October. It said that the boycott of the "Seoul Conference" meant that "the insidious scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to put the conference on the altar of the 'two Koreas' plot has gone busted."

The mission of the IPU and the principle of its activity, the article said, are to promote cooperation and intercourse among the parliaments and peace and friendship among peoples. The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are the very ones who trampled upon this traditional principle.

By having Seoul designated as the venue of the 70th IPU conference against the will of the world people, they made it impossible for many countries and progressive political parties to attend it and plunged the conference and the work of the union into confusion, the article added.

The article said, "it would be futile no matter how the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets arbitrarily weave political plots or adopt decisions harmful to the national interests of the Korean people and the anti-imperialist struggle of the world people at the conference."

"The Seoul Conference" is nothing but a "nominal gathering," the article concluded.

CSO: 4000/37

## NORTHEAST ASIA

### BRIEFS

ISHIBASHI PREDICTS CHINA FEDERATION--Tokyo, 2 October (KYODO)--Japan Socialist Party leader Masashi Ishibashi said Sunday China appeared to be planning some sort of federation after reunifying Taiwan and Hong Kong. Ishibashi, just returned from a weeklong visit to China, told newsmen he gained that impression through a series of talks with Chinese Communist Party officials. Explaining the reason, Ishibashi said China has called for a self-determined, peaceful reunification with Taiwan, now under Nationalist rule, and has also expressed support for North Korea's proposal for a Federal Republic of Korea reuniting the northern and southern halves of the country. The leader of Japan's number one opposition political party said he would huddle soon with senior JSP officials to work out how to cope with any domestic political uproar on 12 October. On that day, the Tokyo District Court is scheduled to pronounce sentence on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka and four codefendants involved in a bribery scandal. Ishibashi flew back to New Tokyo International Airport at Narita at 2:05 p.m. On the eve of his departure for home, the top JSP leader hosted a banquet at the Great Hall of the People Saturday night. [Text] [OW020817 Tokyo KYODO in English 0807 GMT 2 Oct 83]

JAPAN-PRC TALKS CALLED OFF--Tokyo, 6 October (KYODO)--A Sino-Japanese nongovernmental meeting scheduled to take place in Beijing later this month has been called off because of likely political uproar following a court verdict on former Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka, a spokesman said thursday. Former Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito cited the political aftermath of the Lockheed payoff verdict as the primary reason for putting off the 5-day Beijing meeting. The meeting [was] originally scheduled to take place just 5 days after the 12 October Tokyo District Court verdict on Tanaka and "we can't relax and talk" because of the expected political turmoil, Ito told a news conference. Ito, who appeared at the news meeting together with Deputy House of Representatives Speaker Haruo Okada, is the chief Japanese representative of the Sino-Japanese grouping designed to promote cooperation between the two countries at nongovernmental level. The first meeting of this nongovernmental group was held in Tokyo in October last year, and this year's session was to take place in Beijing starting from 17 October. Ito said the decision to call off the second session was agreed by the Chinese side. [Text] [OW060343 Tokyo KYODO in English 0325 GMT 6 Oct 83]

DENG XIAOPING ASSAULT--Hong Kong, 1 Oct (KYODO)--Chinese strongman Deng Xiaoping was assaulted by ruffians in the Beidaihe resort in Hebei Province this summer, but escaped from injury, a pro-communist magazine in Hong Kong said Friday. All the ruffians were arrested by Deng's guards, the ZHENG MING magazine said. The magazine said this incident led to the nationwide crackdown and speedy punishment of hooligans in China since last August. According to the magazine account, Deng and his party left Beijing for Qinhuangdao by train where they changed limousines for Beidaihe this summer, accompanied by two bus loads of bodyguards. When the motorcade reached a street near the Beidaihe beach, the ruffians blocked the road with trees and assaulted Deng's limousine, it said. The guards quickly overpowered the ruffians and arrested all of them, the magazine said. After the incident, Deng accused the security authorities of poor security and urged prosecutors and courts to take sterner action against hooligans. The incident also alarmed other top-ranking leaders and parliament chairman Peng Zhen and senior party Politburo member Ye Jianying called for a quick crackdown on ruffians throughout the country, the magazine said. [Text] [OW010123 Tokyo KYODO in English 0048 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/26



SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MORE ON DENG'S MEETING WITH HOANG VAN HOAN

OW021159 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1216 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] Beijing, 30 September (XINHUA)--Comrade Deng Xiaoping had a meeting with Comrade Hoang Van Hoan at Yangyuanzhai [Study for Resourcefulness Cultivation] of the Diaoyutai Guest House this morning. The two also had lunch together.

When Hoang Van Hoan arrived at Yangyuanzhai, Deng Xiaoping stepped forward to greet him, shook hands with him, and embraced him. Then they sat down on the sofas and began their cordial conversation.

Deng Xiaoping showed interest and asked Hoang Van Hoan about his health. Hoang Van Hoan said: "Thanks to Chinese comrades' concern and the doctors' care, I am in much better health now. During my recuperation in Qingdao last summer, I swam a dozen times and each time lasted 30 minutes. If the doctors had not stopped me, I could have stayed in the water for 1 hour. Sometimes I deliberately stayed in water longer but told the doctors I stayed only 30 minutes." His remarks drew a laughter from those who were present.

Deng Xiaoping said: "Swimming is a very good exercise. I can stay in [the] water for an hour and a half."

Hoang Van Hoan then said jokingly: "You can swim for an hour and a half and I was only allowed 30 minutes. This gap is much too big. I think I should be allowed to swim as long as you do."

Deng Xiaoping praised Hoang Van Hoan for his painstaking work for the Vietnamese revolutionary cause.

Also present at the meeting were Qiao Shi, Ji Pengrei, Qian Liren, Yang Dezong, and Zhang Xiangshan.

CSO: 4005/36

## SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

### BRIEFS

HONG KONG, MACAO DELEGATION--The Hongkong and Macao journalists delegation which came to Liaoning at the invitation of the provincial government concluded its visit in the province and will soon leave Shenyang. The delegation visited Shenyang, Fushun, Liaoyang, Anshan, and Dalian cities, the Shenyang No 1 Machine Tool Plant, the Liaoyang Petrochemical Fiber Company, the Anshan Iron and Steel Company, and the Dalian Shipyard. The delegation pledged to serve as a bridge for the economic and technical cooperation and the trade between Hongkong, Macao, and Liaoning. On the evening of 9 September, Governor Quan Shuren of the province met with and hosted a banquet for the delegation. Present at the occasion were Wang Guangzhong, provincial deputy governor; Wang Jiyuan, adviser to the provincial government; and responsible persons of the departments concerned. [Summary] [SK162248 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 9 Sep 83]

AUSTRALIAN ENVOY DISCUSSES COOPERATION--According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, Governor Wang Chaowen and Guiyang City Vice Mayor (Zhao Xilin) met Australian Ambassador to China H. A. Dunn and his wife in the Huaxi Guesthouse on the afternoon of 21 September. The embassy first secretary was also present. Guests and hosts held a cordial talk, and explored the feasibility of Australian economic and technical cooperation and exchanges with Guizhou. Ambassador Dunn's party arrived in Guiyang by plane from Beijing on the morning of 21 September. They were met at the airport by (Yu Zhijian), director of the Provincial Foreign Affairs Office. During their stay in Guiyang, the Australian guests visited factories and villages, and held talks with responsible comrades in economics, foreign trade, and journalism. They also visited Australian experts teaching in Guizhou. On the afternoon of 23 September, Ambassador Dunn made a speech in Guizhou University to some teachers and students of the university, Guizhou Normal College, and Guizhou Industrial College, on the topic of Sino-Australian relations. Dunn's party praised Guizhou's scenery and climate and the rapid development of its industry and agriculture. They returned to Beijing on 24 September. [Text] [HK270155 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Sep 83]

CSO: 4005/36

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

U.S. ENVOY ATTEMPTS TO RESOLVE LEBANON CRISIS

OW151220 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 15 Sep 83

[Text] Beirut, 14 September (XINHUA)--U.S. Middle East Envoy Robert McFarlane left here for Syria today to continue in his attempt to solve the crisis in Lebanon.

He had made a 1-day visit to Saudi Arabia before coming back to Beirut last night.

Meanwhile, Saudi mediator Prince Bandar Ibn Sultan also arrived in Damascus and held talks with Syrian Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and leader of the Lebanese Druze Militia Walid Jumblatt.

It is reported that the Saudi prince, who has been visiting capitals in the region in recent days, has brought with him a fresh peace plan which suggests an immediate ceasefire in Lebanon and an unconditional dialogue between the various factions.

Observers here noted that the conflict between the army and the Druze Militia centered on the fact that the former insists on its entering into the positions left by the withdrawn Israeli forces while the latter, with Syria at its back, demands that the soldiers in the mountain areas be replaced by police.

While political and diplomatic efforts are being made to break through the deadlock, there is a growing sign of military escalation that could make the situation worse.

1. Lebanese Army positions in the Ash-shuf and 'Alayh regions have been under fierce artillery since the Israeli withdrawal 3 and 4 September. A state radio report said that foreign forces, now amounting to 8,500 are heading for the army positions from northern Lebanon with tanks, armored cars and mortars.

2. President Ronald Reagan had authorized U.S. Marines to call on U.S. Naval air forces to attack if they were attacked.

Another 2,000 U.S. Marines were sent to Lebanese waters yesterday, bringing U.S. Forces in Lebanon to 3,200. U.S. Naval forces have shelled the positions of the Druze Militia in the central mountain areas.

Informed sources here said that Saudi Arabia has told the U.S. that it will suspend its mediation efforts if a ceasefire agreement could not be reached within 48 hours.

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

EGYPTIAN PRESIDENT URGES ISRAELI-ARAB COEXISTENCE

OW290216 Beijing XINHUA in English 0159 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 28 September (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Muhammad Husni Mubarak today called for Arab-Israeli coexistence, but adding that "coexistence cannot be reconciled with a policy of territorial annexation and violation of rights."

Addressing the current U.N. General Assembly Session, Mubarak said, "the key to peace in the Middle East lies in reaching a just settlement for the Palestinian problem based on the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and on enabling this people to establish their national entity on their soil as well as the recognition of Israel's right to exist and to agree on security guarantees for both parties, hopefully leading to a new era of relations between Israel and its neighbours."

He condemned Israel for its repressive acts in the occupied Arab territories, including the expulsion of elected mayors and local administration officials, travel bans, closure of schools and universities and the muzzling of peaceful expressions of views and grievances.

These practices, he went on, are the result of the Israeli policy of establishing settlements in the West Bank, Gaza and the Golan Heights in defiance of the relevant U.N. resolutions.

He urged the Israeli people to reject concepts of expansion and territorial annexation and to give concrete expression to their desire for coexistence with the Palestinian people.

On the situation in Lebanon, he demanded total Israeli withdrawal from that country, and called upon all parties concerned to respect the sovereignty of Lebanon. "All forms of foreign intervention should be terminated and all designs to partition Lebanon and to turn it into spheres of influence and control must be rejected," he said.

CSO: 4000/29

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA ANALYZES LEBANESE CEASE-FIRE ACCORD

OW300031 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0128 GMT 28 Sep 83

[News analysis by XINHUA reporter Sun Yangkang: "The Lebanese Situation Following the Cease-fire"--transmitted exclusively for Yangcheng Wanbao]

[Text] Beijing, 28 September (XINHUA)--A cease-fire accord among the conflicting parties in Lebanon took effect at 0600 local time on 26 September. The situation in Beirut has calmed down following 22 days of armed clashes.

The cease-fire has not come about easily. It was the result of mediation by Saudi Arabia and the United States. During the last 2 weeks Saudi envoy Prince Bandar and his aides shuttled between the conflicting parties and the foreign countries concerned and made four proposals, and through repeated consultations the cease-fire accord was finally reached. Because a change in the Lebanese situation would effect the whole strategic situation in the Middle East, the Reagan administration sent its new Middle East special envoy McFarlane to shuttle between the parties concerned and to conduct behind-the-scenes talks. In the meantime, it dispatched 15 naval vessels to Lebanese waters and even directly involved itself in the armed clashes in an effort to exert military pressure. The U.S. purpose in doing this was to maintain the stability of the Lebanese situation to prevent the Soviet Union from using the opportunity to restore and expand its influence in the Middle East.

One of the main obstacles encountered in the course of mediation was the serious differences between the Lebanese government and the Syria-backed Lebanese Muslims on the question of whether government troops should enter the central mountain region from which the Israeli troops had withdrawn on 4 September. The former held that after the cease-fire government troops should control this mountain region so as to maintain the Lebanese government's authority and to safeguard the public security there. The latter said that a nationwide reconciliation would be impossible unless government troops were pulled out from the mountain region, and demanded that security forces be stationed there instead of government troops. Rather big differences also existed on the question as to who should send representatives to form the committee in preparation for the national reconciliation conference after the cease-fire. The "National Salvation Front," an organization of which the progressive socialist party is a member, made a proposal for reorganizing the government and

opposed the participation of cabinet members in the National Reconciliation Committee. On 19 and 22 September Prince Bandar and his aides put forward a compromise plan, which was approved in principle by the parties concerned. The cease-fire accord, which became effective 26 September, stipulated that after the cease-fire neutral observers would supervise the mountain region to maintain the present situation, and that a committee would be formed by representatives of the Lebanese government forces, the Christian "Lebanese Front," the "National Salvation Front" composed of the progressive Socialist Party and others, and the "Amal" (hope) movement of the Shi'ite Muslim militia to arrange for the implementation of the cease-fire accord. The cease-fire accord also provided that a political committee in preparation for the national reconciliation dialogue be formed by representatives of all organizations, and that representatives from Syria and Saudi Arabia were welcome to participate in this dialogue. The accord indicated that certain concessions and compromises had been made by all parties concerned, including the Lebanese government, the "National Salvation Front" and Syria.

Specialists on the Middle East issue have pointed out that fresh large-scale armed clashes are not expected in Lebanon for some time after the cease-fire. However, they add, the basic cause of conflicts and clashes is far from having been eliminated. Incidents violating the cease-fire accord will be inevitable, and in particular the forthcoming national reconciliation dialogue will be facing a host of big, knotty problems.

The questions to be discussed at the National Reconciliation Conference will include the Lebanese-Israeli agreement which was signed some 4 months ago and which has now become a scrap of paper, the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, the redistribution of power among the major religious factions in Lebanon, and assistance to the millions of refugees who were compelled to leave since the 1975 civil war to enable them to return to their homeland. All these are longstanding and complicated problems which are hard to resolve in a short time. Moreover, the existence of numerous political parties, organizations and religious factions in Lebanon, each with their own political ideas, the aggression and expansion carried out by Israel, the intense rivalry between the superpowers, the gradually widening differences among Arab countries and the strained relations between Syria and Lebanon all add to the complexity of the task of bringing about a nationwide reconciliation, and there continues to be the possibility of recurrence of clashes between the various parties in Lebanon. At present the Israeli occupation troops are still in Southern Lebanon, while foreign forces are still stationed in the country's vast territory. Under such circumstances, the Lebanese government undoubtedly faces grave difficulties in exercising its sovereignty, in solving its internal problems independently and in achieving genuine peace and stability.

CSO: 4005/33

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

LEBANESE CEASEFIRE 'AN ENCOURAGING DEVELOPMENT'

HK281013 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 28 Sep 83 p 6

["Short" commentary: "A Starting Point for the Realization of National Reconciliation"]

[Text] Through the intervention and mediation by the Saudi and U.S. special envoys, the different parties involved in the Lebanese conflict eventually concluded a ceasefire agreement on 26 September. Thus, the Lebanese conflict which had lasted for more than 20 days temporarily ceased. The concluding of the ceasefire agreement shows the desire of the different parties concerned to attain a peaceful settlement of their differences and conflicts through consultation. This is a starting point for the realization of national reconciliation.

Israel's invasion and occupation has broken up the Lebanese territory and has plunged the people into an abyss of misery. Recently, by resorting to the trick of "partial withdrawal" and by provoking internal conflicts in Lebanon, Israel has aggravated the Lebanese situation. Now, the different factions in Lebanon have taken the interests of the whole into account and have stopped civil conflicts in face of the presence of their common enemy. This is really an encouraging development. To be sure, due to some historical issues and differences on some problems, there are contradictions within Lebanon which cannot be removed once and for all. However, in order to achieve the great cause of peace and reunification to safeguard the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the country, the different factions in Lebanon should bury the hatchet, seek a reconciliation, and make joint efforts to reach a thorough solution to the Lebanese issue. This not only conforms with the basic interests of the Lebanese people but will also help to safeguard peace and stability in the Middle East area.

The Lebanese and Middle East people who have suffered the disasters of war to the full badly need peace and stability. However, as long as Israel refuses to withdraw its troops, Lebanon will never be tranquil. Israel's initiative in completely and unconditionally withdrawing the invading troops from Lebanon remains the key to the settlement of the Lebanese issue.

We believe that despite various obstacles in the way ahead, Lebanon is bound to manage to force all the Israeli aggressors to withdraw and to finally attain its great cause of peace and reunification if only it can constantly strengthen unity and cooperation of the Arab world and carry out a joint struggle against their enemy on the basis of Lebanese nationwide conciliation.

CSO: 4005/33

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

DEFLECTIONS FROM ISRAELI ARMY

HK040930 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Oct 83 p 6

["International Jottings" by Meng Shu [1322 2992]: "'Dangerous Omen'"]

[Text] More and more Israeli officers and soldiers are getting away from the army. This has caused a panicky terror to the Israeli authorities. In July and August, an additional 15 Israeli servicemen "were suddenly nowhere to be found" in the Arab territory Israel has occupied. Israeli military policemen and intelligence personnel searched high and low but in vain. In a secret report, laden with anxieties, the military in Israel cried out in alarm: "The tendency in which the number of fugitive officers and soldiers in the army is growing increasingly, is an unprecedentedly dangerous sign."

Trying hard to cover up the fact that the morale of the troops has been disintegrating and is low, the Israeli military authorities unexpectedly said that the continuous "missing" of Israeli soldiers was the result of the Israeli soldiers "being kidnapped by the Arabs" or "being buried and destroyed after being killed by the terrorist organizations." This is a gross deception. Large groups of Israeli officers and soldiers who have refused to be cannon fodder are now imprisoned in the Ateleit Military Prison in southern Haifa. They have constantly waged all forms of struggle in prison, such as going on a hunger strike to denounce and protest the Israeli authorities' war policy.

As regards the Israeli authorities, the massive defections of Israeli officers and soldiers from the army is indeed a "dangerous sign." This indicates that the Israeli authorities' aggressive and expansionist policy goes against the will of the people. Things are getting harder and harder for the Israeli ruling clique. Begin's resignation and the slow coming of a new cabinet are enough to show this point.

CSO: 4005/33



NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

INDIAN PRIME MINISTER CALLS FOR PEACE, COOPERATION

Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] United Nations, 28 September (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called for "peace and cooperation" among nations when she addressed the 38th session of the U.N. General Assembly today.

Indira Gandhi, also chairman of the Non-aligned Movement, described the current international situation by quoting from the New Delhi message of the Non-aligned Conference--"The crisis which confronts our civilization today is unprecedented in history." On behalf of the Non-aligned Movement, she appealed to the aligned to give up confrontation and conflict.

Mrs. Gandhi said some believed that nuclear armaments could be controlled and deployed with exact calculation of cost-effectiveness. "The relentless search for ever increasingly barbaric weapons system is undertaken in the name of security. India and other non-aligned countries are convinced that only general and complete disarmament can provide real and enduring security," she stated.

"Nuclear weapon powers owe it to humanity to renounce the use of threat of use of nuclear weapons in any situation whatever. As a first step they should resume negotiations for disarmament and ban the production and testing of all nuclear weapons," she added.

Indira Gandhi said the other major theme of the non-aligned countries is development.

"The present world economic order is based on domination and inequality," she said. "That is why we advocate a new international economic order based on equality and justice. Unfortunately, over the past three years, the procedural hurdles to the launching of global negotiation have not been overcome," she added.

Why should the advanced countries be afraid of the demands of the weak? she asked. "It is time for bolder moves in trade, in financial and technological cooperation and a daring new initiative to eliminate global poverty by the end of the century," she noted.

Mentioning many problems facing the world today, she reaffirmed support for the struggle of the people of Namibia and the Palestinian people to secure their legitimate rights.

In conclusion, she emphasized that "we must create a new international order of humanity, where power is tempered with compassion, where knowledge and capability are at the service of all humanity."

CSO: 4000/32

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

NATIONAL DAY OBSERVED--Colombo, 30 September (XINHUA)--Radio and television networks here devoted special programmes this evening to the People's Republic of China whose 34th founding anniversary falls [on] tomorrow. In a radio discussion, prominent people including A. T. Arityaratne, president of the Sri Lanka-China Society and president of the Sarvodaya (National Prosperity) Movement, spoke highly of the role that China plays in international affairs. Emphasis was also put on the ethics and moral behavior standards in practice in China. The Chinese people's dedication to the modernization cause and their life styles, cultural activities and modes of work were highlighted. The program carried an interlude of Chinese songs and music. The National T.V. network "Rupavahini" and the independent television network screened tonight Chinese films including "The Silk Road" to mark the occasion. [Text] [OW010752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0714 GMT 1 Oct 83]

EMBASSIES CELEBRATE--Beijing, 1 October (XINHUA)--The Chinese embassies in Pakistan, Thailand and India, and the Chinese consulate-general in Karachi have given receptions to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. President Ziaul Haq of Pakistan; Phichai Rattakun, deputy prime minister of Thailand and chairman of the Democratic Party and; Charubut Ruangsawan, speaker of the National Assembly of Thailand, were among those present at the occasion. [Text] [OW012006 Beijing XINHUA in English 1622 GMT 1 Oct 83]

WEINBERGER PLEDGES HELP--Islamabad, 1 October (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Casper Weinberger said today Washington would do whatever possible to help Afghans regain freedom and independence from Soviet occupation, reports the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP). He told Afghan refugees in suburban Peshawar, North Pakistan, that they are not alone and the United States and the world community would continue to help them. He highly praised the Afghan struggle for freedom since the Soviet invasion in December 1979. "Your struggle is a source of inspiration for other nations," he added. Weinberger arrived here yesterday following his 4-day visit to China. Pakistan Defense Minister Ali Ahmad Talpur accompanied Weinberger on his visit to Peshawar. Later Weinberger flew to a mountain pass by helicopter. [Text] [OW011416 Beijing XINHUA in English 1355 GMT 1 Oct 83]

INDIA EXPECTS MORE USSR ARMS--New Delhi, 2 October (XINHUA)--India is to receive Soviet MIG-29s and T-80 tanks, reported "the statesman" here today.

This would be one of India's biggest package arms deals with the Soviet Union, though the agreement is yet to be worked out, the report said. It is also reported India is slated to receive the next generation surface-to-air missile (SAM) for the air defence and is expected to get advanced versions of infantry combat vehicles. India has already acquired and begun to produce MIG-23s and MIG-27s. The Indian Army has equipped at least one regiment with Soviet T-72 tanks. The USSR has permitted India to manufacture such a weapon. [Text] [OW021108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 2 Oct 83]

SRI LANKAN ENVOY RETURNS HOME--Colombo, 1 October [XINHUA]--Hector Jayewardene, Sri Lanka President Jayewardene's special envoy, returned here late tonight from his eight-nation tour in Asia. At the Colombo Airport, he said the countries he visited were against division of Sri Lanka along Linguistic lines to solve communal and other problems in the nation. He added that all the leaders he had met backed Sri Lanka's stand and pledged not to interfere in its internal affairs. Sri Lanka recently experienced the worst ever civil disturbances between indigenous Sinhalese and minority Tamils, in which over 300 people were killed, more than 100,000 people left homeless and heavy damage brought to the Island's economy. Starting on 19 August, Hector Jayewardene visited China, Japan, the Philippines, Burma, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore and Thailand to brief their leaders on the situation in the island country and the government's measures to restore law and order. Earlier, he had also met with Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi in New Delhi and explained to her Sri Lanka's views on the island's Tamil minority problem. [Text] [OW021124 Beijing XINHUA in English 1111 GMT 2 Oct 83]

PUNJAB UNDER PRESIDENTIAL RULE--New Delhi, 7 October (XINHUA)--Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's Union Government last night imposed the president's rule on the troubled north Indian state of Punjab which is currently hit by a new wave of violence. A proclamation to this effect was issued by the president following a decision taken by the Union Cabinet late last night. The Punjab assembly has been suspended and state administration taken over. The state has also been declared an disturbed area giving wider powers to the state administration to take strong measures for tackling the situation. The situation in Punjab became more serious following the latest two shoot-out incidents in which eight persons were killed on 5 October. The killings bring to 13 the number of people to have died in the state in the past two weeks as a section of India's 16 million Sikhs campaign for political and religious demands. The Sikh political party, Akali Dal, demands more autonomous rights for the Punjab state where most of the inhabitants are Sikhs. Meanwhile, a strike was called by the Bharatiya Janata (Indian people's) Party (BJP) and Akali Dal today. [Text] [OW071121 Beijing XINHUA in English 1100 GMT 7 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/32

## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA

### BRIEFS

PRC CONTRIBUTOR TO CIRDAFRICA--Dar Es Salaam, 29 September (XINHUA)--The Chinese ambassador to Tansania today handed over a cheque for 40,000 U.S. dollars to the director of the Center on Integrated Rural Development for Africa (Cirdafrica) as China's contribution to the center's trust fund. The fund intends to act as a revolving buffer resource for the center in times of delayed contributions to its operational budget from member countries and receives payments from both member and non-member countries. China is the first non-member country to contribute to the fund. Cirdafrica, based in Arusha, Tanzania, is composed of Botswana, Cape Verde, Congo, Egypt, Kenya, Lesotho, Malawi, Mozambique, Nigeria, Sierra Leone, the Sudan, Tanzania, Togo, Uganda, Upper Volta, Zambia and Zaire. [Text] [OW300126 Beijing XINHUA in English 0112 GMT 30 Sep 83]

LEADER GREETES PRC NATIONAL DAY--Dar Es Salaam, 2 October (XINHUA)--Chairman of Pan-Africanist Congress of Azania (PAC) John Nyati Pokela issued a statement here Friday to mark the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. On behalf of the PAC of Azania and the struggling Azanian masses, he extended hearty congratulations to the Chinese people on their National Day. The founding of the People's Republic of China 34 years ago, he said, demonstrated that nations possessing superior arms could no longer sustain indefinitely their colonial oppression of the poorer nations. The world has learned of the lasting truth that in the final [word indistinct] the people are decisive and they are the makers of history, he added. He said the Chinese people today "remain a great source of inspiration to the struggling peoples world-wide." The PAC wishes the Chinese people success in their current struggle for modernization and consolidation of their socialist gains, he said. In conclusion, he reaffirmed PAC's militant solidarity with the Chinese people and expressed the hope that relations between the two will be further strengthened. [Text] [OW021955 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 2 Oct 83]

SEYCHELLES TELEVISION PROGRAM EXCHANGE--Beijing, 22 September (XINHUA)--Television stations of China and Seychelles will exchange programs free of charge, according to a protocol signed here this morning. T.V. programs to be exchanged cover economic construction, culture and education, life style, sports, art and literature, the protocol says. Xie Wenqing, acting minister of Radio and Television of China, and J. Michel, minister of education and information of Seychelles, signed the protocol, which is valid for two years. Under the protocol, television stations of the two countries will strengthen contacts and exchange experience. [Text] [OW220947 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 22 Sep 83]

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PRC'S MULTIFACETED EDUCATION DEVELOPS RAPIDLY

OW300306 Beijing XINHUA in English 0232 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Beijing, 30 September (XINHUA correspondent Sun Jianxia)--China's education is developing in multiple forms and at an accelerated speed as the thirst for knowledge grows to help the country's social-economic growth.

The number of colleges and universities doubled--from 392 to 729 from 1976 to 1982. Enrollment is an all time high of 1.15 million. Secondary school students was more than 47 million in 1982 and primary school pupils hit 139.72 million. Added together, this accounts for one out of five of all the people in China. This number is swelled by people attending T.V. and correspondence colleges, other spare-time studies and literacy classes....

School-age youngsters of course expect to study, and the state appropriations for education keep increasing. The 1982 expenses for culture, education, science and public health totaled 19.696 billion yuan or 109.4 percent of the budgeted figure. The bulk of China's population, the peasantry, is closely relating knowledge with improved farming methods.

Even teachers, engineers and scientific workers are constantly upgrading themselves for discoveries are being made more rapidly and they cannot afford to lag behind if they are to modernize the country.

China is now conferring doctorate and master's degrees. Though only 15,000 M.A. degrees have been conferred since 1981, enrollment for 1983 alone comes to 15,000. The country has over 400 universities and research institutes that gave post-graduate education to more than 33,000 students. The number is still increasing.

To meet the country's pressing needs of personnel, the policy is to train people in whatever speciality is urgently needed. Polytechnical colleges and various forms of colleges offer subjects the localities need. Such colleges are 2- to 3-year institutions and only take in day students. The graduates can immediately start work with their newly acquired knowledge. There are over 40 such colleges. Those who still wish to obtain regular university diplomas can sit for self-study examinations subject by subject. After completing the full number required, they receive a diploma.

The government also has its eyes on the future. The training of researchers in basic theory receives attention. Basic theory study is stressed at all comprehensive universities.

Senior middle schools are developing along two lines. One gives regular senior middle school courses while the other puts more emphasis on vocational training. There are three ordinary senior high schools at present to every vocational senior middle school. The Ministry of Education's target is to bring the ratio to one-to-one by 1990. This will help the majority of middle school graduates who cannot enter college to acquire some trade skill. But their education need not end there. Nearly all major factories have spare-time courses. The country has 824 workers' colleges. About 300 institutions of higher learning are giving correspondence courses or night classes for workers, while T.V. college courses are becoming more popular. Since 1979 over one million people throughout the country have studied in the central T.V. university. In 1982, 17 million workers, or one-sixth of China's total, were in school. Even more are studying by themselves in [their] spare time.

At present 93 percent of school-age children are in primary school. The Ministry of Education intends to focus its future efforts on the countryside, where 80 percent of the population lives and where the percentage of children finishing primary school is less. Rural schools can vary their study hours according to farming seasons. Some can run half-day or alternate day classes. The state plans to have universal primary education by the end of the 1980's.

To attain this goal, special efforts are required in areas populated by the country's 55 minority nationalities. More boarding schools will be added with state funds to enroll students who live in scattered, remote, sparsely populated border areas.

The wiping out of illiteracy among the 230 million illiterates is a herculean task. The government is now running training courses for teachers, obtaining experiences through concentrated trials in certain areas and combining literacy classes with teaching vocational skill.

CSO: 4000/36

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### SELECTED WORKS OF DENG XIAOPING PUBLISHED FOR NATIONWIDE DISTRIBUTION

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 13, 10 Jul 83 pp 13-15

[Article] by the Political Editorial Department of SEMIMONTHLY TALKS: "The Publication of 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' Is of Vital Significance"

[Text] "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" was made available for nationwide distribution on 1 July. This is an important event in the political life of the people throughout the country. This brilliant document born of this historical period of great transformation of our country will prove instrumental in guiding our present and future socialist undertakings.

"Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" contains 47 important speeches and statements given by Comrade Deng Xiaoping from 1975 to September 1982. The reason that his works of this period were selected for publication is that since 1975, the year in which he was charged with the daily routine work of the Central Committee, he has played an increasingly important role in the political life of our party and state. During this period, our country underwent a transformation of great historical significance. A study of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and a review of this history will constitute a very significant step: for us to understand the reason that led our party to change its perception, and form new perspectives of a series of important problems during the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. Doing so will also help us deepen our understanding of our party's current policies.

The significance of the publication of "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is fivefold:

First, "Selected Works" is a product of a great historical period of transformation, which began in 1975 and ended in 1982. During this period, our country was locked in a sharp struggle with the "gang of four," and brought to a halt the 10-year-old "Great Cultural Revolution." Particularly noteworthy is that since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, our country has gone all out to bring order out of chaos on ideological, political, and organizational fronts, thus enabling it to develop along a sound line, and usher in a new historical period of development. A great era often gives birth to theoretical works worthy of that era. "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a brilliant document born of this great historical period of transformation of our country.



Second, "Selected Works" reflects a decision-making role played by Comrade Deng Xiaoping in the affairs of the party and state. Comrade Deng Xiaoping's revolutionary career dates back to long, long ago. He has also rich experiences in providing leadership. He has received a very good training in Marxist theory. He is a comrade of revolutionary courage, capable of displaying a spirit of seeking truth from facts in a scientific way, and able to achieve rapport with the masses. Due to this quality in his possession, he has been able to play an important role in the policy decision process and contributed outstandingly to the process of great transformation led by our party. "Selected Works" is a record testifying to Comrade Deng Xiaoping's prominent role in the political life of the party and state.

Third, "Selected Works" contains collective wisdom and new experiences summed up by the masses. During this historical period of transformation, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has conveyed and explained to the public many important theoretical issues, and policy matters, demonstrating his ability to absorb the collective wisdom of the party, and to serve the interests of the masses. "Selected Works" contains experiences in creative experiments with socialist construction conducted by the Chinese people under the guidance of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

Fourth, "Selected Works" is a significant guide to our current work. A study of "Selected Works" will help us deepen our understanding of the party's line, principles and policies adopted since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee, put us in a better position to maintain political unity with the Central Committee, and will lead us to raise our awareness of the need to implement the guidelines of the 12th Party Congress.

Fifth, "Selected Works" is a new contribution to the preservation and development of Mao Zedong Thought. By combining the universal truth of Marxism with concrete practice in our country under the new historical conditions, Comrade Deng Xiaoping has been able to solve a series of basic problems in the development of socialist undertakings across the country. It is a typical exercise in integrating theory with practice, and a scientific publication on Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought.

"Selected Works" embodies politics, economics, science, education, literature and art, the united front work, army, the building of the party, and many other aspects. It is rich in content. Its essence can be divided into the following themes:

1. Smash shackles imposed by dogmatism and personality cults as part of an effort to reestablish the dialectical-materialist ideological line of seeking truth from facts;
2. Some interference in order to shift the emphasis of our work to economic construction;
3. know our own country well in order to clear the way for the development of the Chinese-style socialist modernization program;

4. emphasize the importance of knowledge, intellectuals, science and education;
5. give full play to the superiority of the socialist system, and reform the leadership system of the party and state;
6. build the high-level socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization simultaneously;
7. establish a revolutionary and patriotic united front;
8. build modern conventional revolutionary armed forces;
9. build the party into a strong core in leading the socialist modernization program;
10. defend Comrade Mao Zedong's position in history, uphold and develop Mao Zedong Thought.

We must study "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" in conjunction with the documents of the 12th Party Congress, and of the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress as part of an effort to raise our ideological and theoretical levels, and to help our country carry on its socialist modernization program.

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CSO: 4005/1074

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### PATRIOTISM, INTERNATIONALISM DISCUSSED; OPEN DOOR POLICY REAFFIRMED

Beijing BAN YUE TAN [SEMIMONTHLY TALKS] in Chinese No 13, 10 Jul 83 pp 22-24

[Article by the Political Editorial Department of SEMIMONTHLY TALKS: "Correctly Understand and Treat Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Patriotism is a topic that often gives rise to the question of how to give correct treatment to foreign countries. Are there any ways for us to achieve a correct understanding of foreign countries and deal with them correctly? First, the fact that we are patriots as well as internationalists has led us to view patriotism and internationalism as something identical. In his report to the 12th Party Congress, Comrade Hu Yaobang solemnly declared: "Since we are patriots, we will never tolerate any attempts to humiliate our nation or any encroachment on its interests. Since we are internationalists, we are deeply aware of inseparable relationship between enhancing our national interests and that of all mankind." This lofty idea of putting patriotism on a par with internationalism is a basic principle guiding us to develop our relations with foreign countries.

The people of the world have long been supporting and assisting each other in carrying out their revolutionary struggles. For years, they have expressed sympathy and extended support for our struggle against three big enemies and for our cause of socialist revolution and construction. Likewise, we have also expressed sympathy and extended support for their struggles for freedom, peace and happiness.

Because we are proletarian internationalists, at no time should we forget our commitment to internationalism. Otherwise, they would feel betrayed. But it must be pointed out that whether a country can lead the revolution to success depends on whether its condition is ripe and whether the line and policies adopted by the party in that country have the support of the majority of the people. At no time should it pin its hope for success on importing the revolution or on aid provided by others.

Ours is a big socialist country with a population of 1 billion. Whatever happens in our country is bound to have a tremendous impact on the development of the international situation. Every victory won by us in construction will benefit our nation and people, and will contribute to the international Communist movement and the crusade for progress in humanity. Our primary task is

to run our own national affairs well, and to spare no effort to serve the motherland and the people. In view of this, a proletarian internationalist must first consider himself a patriot.

Secondly, emphasizing patriotism does not mean that we can look at others with contempt, and push other nations and people around at will. All countries and nations in the world, both large and small, have made contributions to human history. Each of them has its strengths and weaknesses. Through our contact with foreign countries, we must try to learn something that merits our commendation, and avoid absorbing things unworthy of our emulation. For example, the indomitable spirit displayed by the third world countries against external aggression and foreign bullies is worthy of our emulation. Also worthy of our emulation are advanced science, technology, and methods of enterprise management in Western countries. During the civil strife that spanned 10 years, the decision to refuse to learn science and technology from the West, and to shut door to foreigners was a serious mistake. At that time, many people failed to distinguish advanced science and technology in the West from the decadent capitalist system, and failed to understand that science and technology are the common wealth of mankind. In the end, we suffered greatly because of their overemphasis on self-reliance and because of their refusal to learn from others. Today, as we are embarking on the four modernizations program aimed at modernizing science and technology, we must press forward and catch up in this direction, and humbly learn advanced technology from foreign countries and make it useful to us. In short, we must learn all good things from foreign countries. Just as Comrade Mao Zedong once taught us, we must remain modest and prudent in learning from others, and refrain from becoming cocky. We must continue to learn from them, even if someday we become strong and rich.

Emphasizing the need to learn from foreign countries does not mean that everything foreign is good, and everything is worthy of our emulation. In fact, social systems in those capitalist countries with relatively well developed science and technology are rotten. The social ills and rotten lifestyle in these countries have even become objects of criticism by their own intellectuals. For example, although the United States boasts a well-developed economy, and advanced science and technology, the gap between rich and poor there is extremely great. Millionaires who constitute only 1 percent of U.S. population now own nearly one-fourth of the nation's wealth while the middle and lower class families which make up 50 percent of U.S. population own only 3 percent of the nation's wealth. In 1975, an average American had a debt of \$3,613 which rose to \$6,737 in 1981. Many jobless people unable to pay for their housing were forced out of their homes and into streets, turning themselves into a "homeless class." More shocking than that were crimes committed by Americans and their drug abuse. According to the 1980 statistics, there was an average of one felony every 2 seconds; one burglary every 4 seconds; one robbery every 58 seconds; one rape every 6 minutes; one-fifth of Americans were pot-smokers; the divorced accounted for 50 percent of the married. This proves that behind that "prosperous" America lurks an America of poverty; behind that "civilized" American lurks an America of darkness. We must see through the appearance to get at the essence. We must be good at learning foreign advanced technology rather than blindly envying and learning everything

foreign. Under no circumstance can we slacken our guard against capitalist ideas.

Guarding against capitalist ideas is a move which will in no way affect the implementation of our open door policy, which has been in effect since the Third Plenary Session of the 11th Party Central Committee. In the future, we will continue to enforce this policy. Opening our door to foreigners is a move that will lead us to accelerate the development of our national economy on the one hand, and will unavoidably expose our nation to the influence of the capitalist ideas on the other. But if we refuse to cooperate with foreign countries for this reason, we would act like a man who would like to give up eating for fear of choking. Of course, we cannot watch the influence of capitalist ideas erode and infiltrate into our country without showing any concern. Nor can we tolerate anyone doing anything not in the interests of our nation and people. We must make efforts to strengthen Communist ideological education, which will help us acquire immunity against capitalist influence. We must make efforts to curb criminal activities, rectify unhealthy work style, and more effectively enforce our open door policy to serve the purpose of the four modernizations program. Not long ago, crew members and all passengers aboard CAL 296 displayed courage, wisdom, cool-headedness, and determination in their struggle against hijackers. When confronted by South Korean officials and people, their attitude was neither haughty nor humble. In this way, they demonstrated a noble quality and spirit of cherishing the party, the nation, and the socialist motherland. This is a spirit worthy of emulation by the people throughout the country. Inspired by this spirit, everyone must make some contributions to the motherland and do something to glorify the motherland at a time when the building of socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization is in progress.

As patriots, we must persist in the policy of self-reliance and hard struggle, and strive to bring prosperity and affluence to the motherland. But emphasizing self-reliance does not mean walling our country off to foreigners. We must continue to learn all advanced ideas from foreign countries, and continue to use foreign capital for the purpose of the four modernizations program. Meanwhile, we must not forget to honor our commitments to internationalism, nor should we forget to give support to the just struggle waged by peoples in various countries. As we are looking forward to having more contacts with foreign countries, we must achieve a correct understanding of and take a correct attitude toward them. Only in this way can we put ourselves in a better position to implement the party's principles and policies. This is an attitude that must be adopted by every patriot.

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CSO: 4005/1074

## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HU YAOBANG DISCUSSES STRENGTHENING OF NATIONALITIES UNITY IN XINJIANG

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITIES' UNITY] in Chinese No 7, 15 Jul 83 pp 2-3

[Summary of a speech by Hu Yaobang at a cadre conference in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region on 20 May 1983]

[Text] I would like to propose a wish for the comrades, for Xinjiang's leading cadres, and for all communist party members. The wish is one line of eight big characters, and is "Strengthen unity and advance to victory."

In the last 2 years, the major reason that the progress of the work in Xinjiang has been fairly great and achievements quite outstanding is that the problem of unity has been solved rather satisfactorily. In Xinjiang it is necessary to speak first of the unity of all nationalities, of the great and close unity of the people of all Xinjiang's nationalities with no distinction as to sex or age; second, of the great unity between cadres of all nationalities, especially between Han cadres and the cadres of all minority nationalities; third, of the unity of the army with the localities, the government, and the masses; fourth, of the unity of production and construction units with the localities and the masses; fifth, of the unity between the cadres of this part and the cadres of that part, for instance between cadres of worker-peasant class origin and those of intellectual class origin, and between cadres from this area and cadres from that area; and sixth, it is also necessary to pay special attention to the education of boys and girls of all nationalities, and to promote fraternal unity among them. I feel the special importance of the problem of the education of young people, and it is necessary to raise our next generation from childhood in close unity and with common ideas, and to maintain a better continuity of nationalities unity. Since coming to Urumqi, two units had asked me to write a few words of encouragement, but I had not done it. Yesterday's XINJIANG YOUTH enabled me to write it; originally I was not prepared, but after feeling the special importance of the problem of the education of youth, I wrote it. My encouragement is; "It is hoped that Xinjiang youths of all nationalities will closely unite, advance together, vie in ardent love of the motherland, and be in the vanguard in construction of the border areas." In this problem of nationalities unity, it is necessary to stress the education of youth. I, too, was a CYL worker, and I hope that the comrades of our autonomous region's CYL committee will stress the solution of this problem.

Our party has always regarded unity as a major political affair of the party. Whether we have been united or not has always been a sign of the prosperity or decline of our cause. When the party, the nation, and the nationalities are united, we prosper and develop, and when they are not united, we stagnate and decline. We by all means must not forget that in the beginning Lin Biao and the "gang of four" undermined the unity of our party and people, and that they started with the aim of harming others and ended up harming themselves. We must never forget this historical lesson. Whoever pays attention to nationalities and party unity shows awareness, standards and party spirit; whoever neglects nationalities and party unity does not show awareness, standards and party spirit; and whoever damages this unity will make a big political mistake.

I also spoke on the problem in Yili. Our country is a multinationality country, and there are 56 nationalities including the Han; what should our nationalities relations be like? They should be relations of equality, unity and mutual aid, and brotherly and sisterly relations. You are a part of me, and I of you; I respect you, and you me; I help you, and you me. We must clearly propose a demand: Regardless of which nationality, all cadres must take the lead in handling nationalities relations well. Whichever cadres do not do a good job of the work of nationalities relations cannot be said to be good cadres; whichever cadres pay attention to handling nationalities relations and unity well are good cadres.

Unity is knowledge. In order to do a good job of unity, it is necessary to have correct methods and a broad proletarian breadth and boldness of vision. I think this should include the following six items:

1. It is first necessary to consider people's good qualities and to understand their good qualities and strong points. For a group to be united, or for there to be unity among nationalities, it is first necessary to consider people's good qualities and strong points. If one thinks that everything about himself is good and fine, and everything about other people is no good, how can he handle unity well?
2. When encountering a problem, it is necessary to discuss it together frankly and sincerely. Differing views are permitted to exist in the revolutionary ranks, and there are always differing views in the party and government departments which must be calmly discussed together. Labels cannot be put on one for speaking mistakenly in regular party meetings, and the party's life must be healthy.
3. When the other side experiences difficulties, it is necessary to actively aid them. We must advocate the study of the Lei Feng spirit of finding pleasure in helping others.
4. If there are shortcomings, it is necessary to sincerely help, to advocate more mutual heart-to-heart talks, to increase exchange of views, and not frequently to raise things to the higher plane or principle.
5. As to shortcomings and mistakes, it is necessary to adopt heart-to-heart talks and dissuasion; if not listened to, criticize and treat it seriously.

At present, some comrades to not dare to talk of mistaken things, they try to never offend anybody, and this is not good.

6. In the cause of unity, the overall situation, and the party, it is necessary to have a spirit willing to suffer, and to dare to accept responsibilities.

If the major reason that the work in the autonomous region in the last 2 years has made new progress is due to strengthening of unity, then we should firmly remember this valuable experience. Further strengthen unity, advance to victory, unite as one, and do a good job of the four modernizations.

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## NATIONAL AFFAIRS

### HU YAOBANG'S VISIT TO XINJIANG DESCRIBED

Beijing MINZU TUANJIE [NATIONALITIES' UNITY] in Chinese No 7, 15 Jul 83 pp 3-7

[Article by a special correspondent for this publication, Tian Yumian  
[3944 3768 2758]

[Text] There was a welcome fall of rain during the middle 10 days of May at the northern foot of Tianshan Mountain in the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region. The trees, flowers and plants have been thriving.

Early in the morning of 16 May after going abroad on a visit, Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, returned to Urumqi on a special plane. During a brief stopover in Xinjiang, Comrade Yaobang endured the hardships of long journeys, visited and inspected all areas, saw cadres of all nationalities, wasteland reclamation soldiers, oilfield workers, the peasant masses, and officers and men of PLA units stationed in Xinjiang, heard work reports, and engaged in investigation and research. He hoped that everyone would further strengthen relations of fraternal unity between all nationalities, strive to develop production, and that based on this everyone's living standards would improve. Comrade Yaobang's visit has shown the kind concern of the party Central Committee for the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang.

#### Visiting the Production and Construction Corps

On the morning of 17 May, Comrade Hu Yaobang and his party, accompanied by the first secretary of the autonomous region party committee, Wang Enmao [3769 1869 5399], and by the autonomous region party committee secretary and chairman of the autonomous region people's government, Simayi Aimaiti [0674 7456 5030 5337 6314 2251], arrived in a station wagon to visit the Five Family Canal reclamation area of the sixth division of Xinjiang's production and construction corps farm northwest of Urumqi. Comrade Yaobang zestfully visited the reclamation area's factories, farms, reservoirs, irrigation ditches and forest belts, viewed exhibits of the reclamation area's industrial and agricultural products, and felt very happy about the great achievements of Xinjiang's production and construction corps in their struggle to defend and build Xinjiang.

The news of Comrade Yaobang's visit quickly spread all over the farm's sixth division. The reclamation cadres and soldiers here waited together in the

streets, all wishing to personally see Comrade Hu Yaobang. Comrade Yaobang understood the people's mood, came in among the masses, and repeatedly waved his hands at them, paying his respects. Leading comrades of the farm's sixth division invited Comrade Yaobang to visit and talk with cadres from the whole division. During bursts of warm applause, Comrade Yaobang said, "I will only say three sentences: 1. I represent the party Central Committee in saluting all the cadres and soldiers of Xinjiang's production and construction corps for making great contributions toward defending the border areas and building Xinjiang, and in greeting all the comrades! 2. I hope that all comrades of the production and construction corps will strengthen nationalities unity, strengthen unity between cadres and the masses, strive to develop production, and that based on developing production, everyone's living standards will improve! 3. I hope that the comrades of the farm's sixth division will continue to carry forward the glorious revolutionary traditions of the past, do a better job in all work, dare to develop revolutionary competition with other divisions, and be leading soldiers of the production and construction corps!" Comrade Yaobang's three brief and forceful sentences each struck chords in the people's hearts, greatly inspired the comrades of the production and construction corps, and were full of faith and strength for the further success of future work.

#### Visiting an Uygur Peasant Family

On the afternoon of 17 May, Comrade Hu Yaobang and party arrived by plane at the city of Yining, the capital of the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture. Immediately upon leaving the plane, Comrade Hu Yaobang skimmed by car through the tree-shaded city and the beautiful countryside on the motherland's frontiers, and visited the big bridge build across the swift-flowing Yili River. At 6 pm Comrade Hy Yaobang and party came to visit the orchards of the fourth production brigade of the Hanbin Commune on the banks of the Yili River. Comrade Yaobang strolled through the dense orchards, saw flourishing fruit trees, such as apple, pear, peach and apricot, and grape vines, and repeatedly praised them. As Ajimaimaiti [7093 0679 6314 6314 2251], the Uygur horticultural technician on duty in the orchard, came to meet him, Comrade Yaobang cordially shook hands and chatted with him.

Comrade Yaobang asked, "How old are you this year?"

"I'm 66 years old."

"Oh, you're younger than me."

"These past few years I've felt younger and younger."

The people in the field heard this and all began to laugh.

Comrade Yaobang also asked, "How many people are in your family?"

"There are four, my wife, two children and myself."

"What was your income last year?"

"It was more than 1,000 yuan."

"Was it better than the preceeding few years?"

"It was much better, and everyone is very satisfied."

Comrade Yaobang also carefully inquired about such things as the orchard's management conditions, last year's income distribution and the commune members' living conditions, and the brigade's nationalities relations. Ajimaimaiti answered Comrade Yaobang's questions one by one. Alongside, Simayi Aimaiti enthusiastically acted as their interpreter.

When Comrade Hu Yaobang left the orchard, Ajimaimaiti shook his hand and regretfully said, "It wasn't easy for the General Secretary to come from so far, and it's too bad the watermelons aren't ripe and we can't let you taste a fresh one. Please come again during the autumn harvest season."

Comrade Yaobang answered very happily saying, "I will come again."

Then Comrade Hu Yaobang visited the Silamuweizi Production Brigade of the Yuqiwen Commune in Yining County. Comrade Hu Yaobang told his traveling companions, comrades Qin Jiwei [4440 1015 0251], Qiao Shi [0829 4528] and Yang Dezhong [2799 1795 0022] that they could not all sit in one home, and should separately go to visit commune members' homes. Presently Comrade Hu Yaobang strolled up to the home of Uygur peasant Tashi [1044 0087]. Since it had rained that day, the commune members had not gone to work in the fields, and the owner of this house had also gone to his neighbor's home to visit. When he heard a guest had come to his home, he quickly ran home and asked the guest to come into the room and sit down. Comrade Yaobang and the owners sat together on a felt rug beside the kang. The owner repeatedly and warmly invited Comrade Yaobang to sit up on the kang, but Comrade Yaobang laughingly said, "Your home is very clean and my shoes are muddy; I don't want to dirty the rug." With a hearty laugh he removed the owner's restraint.

Comrade Hu Yaobang and the owner sat beside the kang and cordially conversed. From production to livelihood, from the job responsibility system to family income and things such as children attending school and watching movies, they achieved a detailed understanding.

When the owner realized that his visitor was the general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, Comrade Hu Yaobang, he was truly both surprised and pleased. This simple, middle-aged Uygur peasant said with feeling, "Thank you, General Secretary, for coming to visit us. I didn't know in advance and wasn't prepared. According to the customs of the Uygur people, when an honored guest comes we kill a sheep and serve it to him. My family has 15 privately owned sheep, and today I will kill one and serve it to the General Secretary." When Comrade Yaobang heard this he repeatedly waved his hands and smilingly said, "You flatter me! Thank you for your gracious hospitality." When he had finished speaking, he rose and left. General Secretary Hu Yaobang's visit to the Uygur peasant made a good impression on the hearts of the people of all nationalities in the border areas.

#### Concerning Economic Construction in the Border Areas

On the evening of 17 May in Yining, Comrade Hu Yaobang heard reports from leading comrades of the party and government of the Yili Kazak Autonomous

Prefecture. They told Comrade Yaobang that they had abundant hydroelectric resources here, and could develop and build power stations. The power station potential in the Yili River alone is 7 million kw, but at present there are only 30,000 kw. In the upper reaches of the Yili River there are three tributaries, the Kunes, the Tekes, and the Kax rivers, the drop of the Kax River is very great, and with a small investment in the construction of power stations, the profit would be great. If power stations were built, there would be an inexhaustible supply of electricity here.

Comrade Hu Yaobang remarked that, "When the construction of power stations was mentioned in the past, the electricity was thought of as only for industrial use, and not for the use of the peasants. I think that we should now change this view and first consider electricity for use in the people's lives. An increase in the use of electricity in the people's lives could also promote industrial development, for instance in the masses' use of electricity for such things as cooking, heating and electric fans. If there was more use of electricity in the people's lives, it could promote industrial development."

He told Comrade Qiao Shi who was sitting beside him to record the situation of the Yili River's hydroelectric resources, and to tell it to the National Department of Economic Planning.

Comrade Hu Yaobang told the leading comrades of the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture that, "The people's standards of living is not just a question of a little money, but is also one of living, eating, consuming, communicating, and learning culture and scientific technology, and that food, clothing, shelter and transportation must all continue to improve." Comrade Hu Yaobang said that the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture is a very richly endowed place, that its area is very large, natural resources very abundant, and climate and water conservancy conditions both very good, and that Yili could and should march at the very head of Xinjiang's socialist construction. He hoped that cadres of all nationalities in Yili would work better each year and make greater contributions for the people.

On that day, Comrade Hu Yaobang set out from Urumqi, and from visiting the production and construction corps to visiting the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, toiled hard all the way and worked continuously for 15 hours.

Visiting the Kelamayi Oilfield.

On the morning of 18 May, after speaking at a general cadre conference in the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, Comrade Hu Yaobang flew to the Kelamayi Oilfield on the edge of the Junggar Basin to visit and greet the oilfield staff members and workers. This was Comrade Hu Yaobang's second visit to the Kelamayi Oilfield. Comrade Hu Yaobang visited here in September 1957, and revisiting the oilfield today, 26 years later, his mood was especially happy. He visited the first oil well opened up in the initial period of construction of the oilfield, viewed the earth shelter on the vast Gobi Desert that the oilfield workers lived in that year, visited the Kelamayi Mine Historical Exhibition Hall, and asked the oilfield cadres in detail

about the oilfield's construction situation and development prospects. In 1957, the Kelamayi Oilfield's annual production of crude oil was only 70,000 tons, but at present it has reached 4.2 million tons. Comrade Hu Yaobang spoke highly of the great achievements of the oilfield's staff members and workers, and expressed sympathy and respect for them. The oilfield cadres asked Comrade Hu Yaobang to write a few words of encouragement, and Comrade Yaobang gladly set pen to paper and wrote, "Energy is the lifeblood in realizing the construction of our country's four modernizations, and the comrades who are striving to explore and develop even more oil have not yet been honored. I salute all comrades who have surmounted all difficulties and struggled unceasingly on the oil battlefield!"

### Build the Great Northwest into a Great Base for the Country

On the afternoon of 19 May, Comrade Hu Yaobang met in Urumqi with cadres of PLA units under the Urumqi Command, and represented Chairman Deng Xiaoping of the Central Committee's Military Commission and other leading comrades of the Central Committee's Military Commission in saluting all officers and men of the Urumqi Command who are charged with the strenuous and formidable task of serving on the country's front line of national defense. He spoke highly of the glorious achievements of the army in Xinjiang in the last several decades in defending and building Xinjiang. Moreover, he also hoped that while strengthening national defense, all officers and men of the Urumqi Command would strive to strengthen army-people unity and improve local nationalities unity work.

Then in the conference room of the Urumqi Command's No Three guesthouse, while earnestly listening to work reports by the members of the standing committees of the party committees of the autonomous region and the Urumqi Command, Comrade Hu Yaobang carefully took notes, and achieved a fairly detailed and thorough understanding of Xinjiang's overall conditions. Thus, in the autonomous region's general cadre conference on the morning of 20 May, when speaking of the problem of Xinjiang's economic construction, he particularly talked about how one should correctly understand Xinjiang's problems. He believed there were four points which should be noticed:

First, Xinjiang is New China's largest frontier region, with an area of more than 1.6 million square km, constituting one-sixth of the whole country's total area. Thus, whoever underestimates the position of Xinjiang in the motherland's big family is mistaken.

Second, Xinjiang is the largest autonomous region in our country with many nationalities living together. Whoever ignores this item, will make a great mistake.

Third, Xinjiang is a very important strategic region in safeguarding the four modernizations and national defense.

Fourth and most important, Xinjiang and the whole great northwest can become a very important area in building our country into a powerful, first-rate socialist country in the 21st century. This is a vast territory rich in

natural resources, it contains enormous oil resources, water conservancy and metallurgical resources are both very abundant, and days are long, comparing favorably with other areas throughout the country.

Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically said that, "We communists and revolutionaries must stand tall and see far. At present we should begin to carry out investigations and research on this problem and in the 90's should adopt effective measures, and set about developing preparation work for the coming age. If we can't finish this work, we'll pass it on to our sons, and if they can't finish it, they'll pass it on to our grandsons. In summary, we must be determined in the future to build the great northwest into a great base for our powerful, modern socialist country."

#### Paying Attention to Nationalities Unity Shows Awareness

Comrade Hu Yaobang is particularly concerned about nationalities unity, and wherever he goes he wants to understand the situation of nationalities unity and stresses the great significance of doing a good job of nationalities unity. While visiting the sixth division farm's Five Family Canal reclamation area, he hoped that the comrades of the production and construction corps would continue to strengthen nationalities unity, and would strengthen unity between cadres and soldiers. He said that, "The general reason is that everyone is inseparable. In our country the Han are inseparable from the minority nationalities and vice versa, dependant on each other for survival." When meeting cadres of all nationalities in the Yili Kazak Autonomous Prefecture, he hoped that the people of all nationalities in Xinjiang would have fraternal unity, respect each other, help each other, and have fraternal relations. No one is permitted to look down on anyone else. He particularly stressed that regardless of nationality, all cadres must take the lead in doing a good job of nationalities relations.

On the morning of 20 May, before leaving Urumqi to return to Beijing, at a general conference of the autonomous region's party, government and military cadres, Comrade Hu Yaobang delivered a major speech and again stressed the great significance of strengthening nationalities unity.

Comrade Hu Yaobang said, "Our party has always regarded unity as a major political affair of the party. Whoever pays attention to nationalities and party unity shows awareness, standards, and party spirit; whoever neglects nationalities and party unity does not show awareness, standards, and party spirit. And whoever damages this unity will make a big political mistake."

Comrade Hu Yaobang emphatically said that in the last 2 years, the major reason that the progress of the work in Xinjiang has been fairly great and achievements quite outstanding is that the problem of unity has been solved rather satisfactorily. He said that he thoroughly agreed with the appraisal of the autonomous region's party committee on the 10 great changes in Xinjiang in the last 2 years. These 10 great changes are:

1. nationalities unity has been strengthened;
2. social order has improved;

3. border defense has been further strengthened;
4. there has been progress in organs reform;
5. there has been an increase in production in both agriculture and animal husbandry;
6. there has been an increase in production in industry;
7. foreign trade quotas have been overfulfilled;
8. the financial situation is good, and quotas have also been overfulfilled;
9. the production and construction corps have been reinstated, and there has been new progress in their work;
10. there has been a fairly great improvement in the people's standard of living.

Comrade Hu Yaobang pointed out that the achievement of these successes is undoubtedly the result of the autonomous region's party committee having determined to lead the people of all nationalities throughout Xinjiang in the arduous struggle according to the Central Committee's guidelines, and is also the result of all cadres in Xinjiang, the Urumqi Command, the production and construction corps, and the people of all nationalities having been united together and energetically struggling. The party Central Committee is satisfied with the autonomous region's work during this period.

Comrade Hu Yaobang also pointed out that since the liberation of Xinjiang, the majority of both local and nonlocal cadres have undergone untold hardships, taken great pains and made enormous contributions to the cause of Xinjiang's socialist revolution and construction. This has already been recorded in history, and no one can erase it. This is a point that our party neither can nor should forget.

During his brief stopover of 4½ days in Xinjiang, Comrade Hu Yaobang did not shrink from arduous journeys, went to all areas to visit and greet the people of all nationalities, and gave great inspiration and encouragement to the people of all nationalities in the border areas.

Comrade Yaobang, the people of the border areas will always remember your hopes and exhortations; we will certainly strive to become stronger, and to make the motherland's frontiers more fertile and beautiful.

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EAST REGION

ADMISSION OF INTELLECTUALS TO PARTY MEMBERSHIP STRESSED IN SHANGHAI

Discussion at Public Meeting

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

/Report: "Organization Department of Municipal Party Committee at Experience Exchange Conference on Party Membership Development Work Stresses: Absorb Middle-aged Intellectuals and First-Line Fine Intellectuals into the Party-- Pointing Out That It Is Necessary To Solve the Problem of Intellectuals Finding It Hard To Enter the Party in Certain Units"

/Text/ The center of concern in our current undertaking to develop party members must be placed on middle-aged intellectuals and fine intellectuals on the first line of production. This was the central content of the experience exchange conference on party membership development work convened by the organization department of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee yesterday.

The conference stressed that strengthening our work on developing party members among middle-aged intellectuals and fine intellectuals on the first line of production not only tallies with the progressive demand of the vast ranks of our intellectuals but is also a requirement in our party building and our socialist cause in the new era. Only thus can the organizational situation of our party become improved, and only thus can our effort to realize making our leading groups revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable and more professional have a more solid foundation and the fighting role of our party organizations in the construction of our socialist modernization become further strengthened.

The conference pointed out that, at present, the problem of intellectuals finding it hard to get admitted into the party still remains to be solved in certain departments and units. A contingent of intellectuals who have gone through long training and who are already qualified to enter the party continue to be rejected by the party organizations. Some comrades still harbor an attitude of "lacking confidence" and "feeling ill at ease" about those intellectuals questions about whose political past have already been clearly examined and about whom a clear conclusion of such examination has also been given, and dare not develop them to enter the party; some comrades proceed from what they might personally gain or lose in considering the issues and thereby hinder the intellectuals' entry into the party. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party organizations of certain units have never developed a single intellectual



to enter the party. Therefore, the organizational work of the party from now on must continue to be energetically devoted to eliminating the influence of the "Leftist" ideology on the question of the intellectuals and further strengthen our effort to develop party members among the intellectuals. Beside this, party members have been dwindling on our first lines of production year after year, and groups and organizations devoid of party members have been increasing year after year; this situation, too, urgently needs to be changed.

Huang Pu /7806 3184/, deputy chief of the organization department of the municipal party committee, gave a speech at the conference. He said that, in regard to treating the admission of intellectuals into the party, we must adhere to necessary standards, on the one hand, and refrain from demanding perfection, on the other hand. We must continue to eliminate the influence of "Leftist" ideology, overcome prejudice, develop each candidate equally and without discrimination as he becomes mature in accordance with provisions of our party constitution. In treating the question of admitting intellectuals into the party, we should conscientiously implement the principle of our party on paying more attention to the individual candidate personally than to his family background, paying attention to the influences resultant from his social relationships, and putting more emphasis on appraising his realistic performance than to the question of his historical past; so long as they are qualified according to provisions of our party constitution, we should absorb them into the party. After they are developed and admitted into the party, we must still continue to do our educational work well and let them demonstrate even greater potentialities. In the case of those among them who are still not qualified for admission into the party, we should also point out their defects in the manner of seeking truth from facts and ardently help them overcome them as speedily as possible.

In order to earnestly solve well the question of our intellectuals finding it difficult to enter our party, Huang Pu asked party committees and organizational departments at various levels to conscientiously study our party's consistent policy regarding intellectuals, comprehensively analyze their own system's or their own unit's situation in developing party members among intellectuals, grasp accurately the ideological inclination in its deviation from the correct policy and its existing problems, and thereby relevantly adopt measures and do their job well. They must master the list of intellectuals who have for many years and during the past few years been applying for admission into the party, first of all, the list of middle-aged and young intellectuals, according to their respective levels and, on the basis of such list, formulate the concrete plans for strengthening their education and training and for development work. While examining and implementing our policy toward intellectuals, they must examine the work to develop party members among the intellectuals, they must use both positive and negative examples in promoting their work and eliminate in time the obstacles in the way of such policy implementation.

More than 500 responsible persons and cadres specifically in charge of party member development work from the organizational departments of this municipality's various departments, committees, offices, and various districts, bureaus, universities and colleges and scientific research units participate in yesterday's experience exchange conference.

## Commentator's Observations

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

/Commentary by staff commentator: "Strengthen Our Party Member Development Work Among the Intellectuals"/

/Text/ Yesterday, the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee's organization department convened an experience exchange conference on party member development work to exchange experiences in undertakings to develop party members among intellectuals and fine intellectuals on the first front of production. This conference is bound to play a powerful promotive role in reinforcing our undertakings in this municipality to develop party members among the intellectuals.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, party organizations of many units in this municipality have begun to pay attention to the work of developing party members among intellectuals according to an active yet prudent policy. According to available statistics, the municipality has during the past 4 years or so developed 6,600 intellectual party members; many old experts, old professors and old engineers have thus come to realize their long-standing wishes to join the party; quite a few middle-aged and young intellectuals also joined the party ranks. But this work is still far from being balanced. In some units, the problem of intellectuals finding it difficult to enter the party is still not solved. For example, some intellectuals who are already qualified for entry into the party are still rejected by the party; the general question of one's political past which has already been clearly examined and cleared still becomes an obstacle for them to join the party. Some intellectuals had become objects to be fostered during the 1950's, in the 1960's they were still such objects, and today they still remain so; party organizations of certain individual units have never developed a single intellectual to join the party since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee; etc., etc.

Why have certain intellectuals who are really qualified for party membership failed to join the party for such long periods? The main reason is that the remnants of the poison of "Leftism" have still not been completely eliminated, and prejudice against intellectuals still remains. Therefore, the key to solving the difficulty intellectuals face in trying to join the party lies in further eliminating the influence of the "Leftist" ideology and earnestly eliminating certain ideological obstacles.

First, it is necessary to correct understand the so-called question of "the person in question having a complicated resume" or "his family and social relationships being very complicated." Because of historical reason, quite a few old and middle-aged intellectuals asking to join the party came from the families of nontailing people; their social relationships are relatively complicated, and, in some cases, they themselves also present a problem as to their political past. This is objective reality. But, while developing party members, we must look at development, we must see that during the 30-odd years since the founding of our state their political and ideological consciousness has undergone a great elevation. With regard to the questions in their family background and in their principal social relationships, we must follow the party's principle

of paying more attention to the individual candidate than to his family background, paying attention to the influences resultant from his social relationships, and putting more emphasis on appraising his performance than to his political past; so long as his situation is clear, the individual's performance is really good, and he really already qualifies according to conditions prescribed by the party constitution, we should fully trust him and absorb him into the party in time.

Second, it is necessary to correctly understand the relationship between being Red and being expert. Seeing that intellectuals ordinarily delve into their business and technology with concentration and sometimes allocate relatively less time to studying politics or participating in social activities, some comrades immediately say that they "don't care about politics" and are "expert but not Red." This is partial. The fact that intellectuals devote most of their time to delving into problems and engaging in professional work is only a normal phenomenon. They combine dedication to the communist cause with love for science, indulgence in technology and development of their expertise, work with diligence--but for neither fame nor profit--in order to make greater contributions to our undertakings in our four modernizations: can this not be said to be a demonstration of their Redness? Of course, in saying so we by no means advocate that intellectuals need not study politics or care about state affairs; rather, we mean that intellectuals, in adhering to the correct political orientation, singlemindedly delving into their professional business, improving our scientific and technological levels, and making greater contributions to the state, are demonstrating their very progress in politics. We cannot reproach such intellectuals as "not caring about politics" or as "being expert but not Red."

Third, it is necessary to look correctly at the so-called question of "arrogance" by intellectuals. Some intellectuals, because of the characteristics of their specialties and the influence of their environment in life, have come to cultivate a special working habit and living habit of their own. For instance, some intellectuals happen to be introverted in character; we cannot thus say that they pretend to be "transcendent" or that they "deviate from the masses." Some intellectuals are used to giving more careful consideration when they encounter certain matters; we cannot thus say that their "thinking is very complicated" or that "theirs is not the same as the heart of the party." Some intellectuals have their own independent views and do not renounce their own views lightly; nor can we thus say that they are "arrogant" or that they are "raising their tails." Party workers should fully understand the characteristics of our intellectuals and correctly analyze and treat them. While considering their request for admission into the party, party workers should point out their actual defects in the manner of seeking truth from facts and help them with full enthusiasm to overcome them; this is entirely necessary. But, paying excessive attention to the nonessential and nonprincipal things in them, demanding perfection from them, or even taking their normal characteristics of working, living habits and thinking as "the smells pertaining to an intellectual," that would be a prejudice against intellectuals which should be corrected.

Shanghai is a big city of our country which is both economically and culturally quite developed; it has numerous intellectuals, and the responsibility of building the two civilizations weighs heavily on its shoulders. Whether we

proceed from the needs in the construction of our four modernizations or consider it from the strategic task of building our advanced material civilization and building our advanced socialist spiritual civilization and bringing into fruition our effort to make leading groups at various levels revolutionary, younger, more knowledgeable, and more professional, strengthening our work in developing party members among the intellectuals is always of great significance. Party organizations at various levels must think in terms of the whole situation of the party's cause and in terms of Shanghai's socialist undertakings so as to pay full attention to this task and adopt practical measures to strengthen it. They must conscientiously study the party's policy toward intellectuals, study Comrade Hu Yaobang's important speech entitled "The Brilliance of the Great Truth of Marxism Shines Over Our Advance Forward," and grasp this question of intellectuals finding it difficult to join our party as a measure to strengthen our party building and to implement our policy toward intellectuals. They must comprehensively analyze the situation of their respective system or unit in party member development among intellectuals, they must list the intellectuals who have for many years and those who during the past few years been applying for admission into the party, respectively, and, on the basis of such list, formulate concrete plans to strengthen their training, education, and development work, and also place the key point of development on the middle-aged intellectuals.

Strengthening party member development among intellectuals definitely does not imply that we can ignore our continual effort to absorb advanced elements among our workers and peasants. At present, party members on the first line of our production and work are decreasing year after year, while groups and organizations with no representatives are increasing year after year; our party member development work among fine elements on the first line of production should likewise be emphasized and strengthened. Whether developing intellectuals to join the party or developing fine elements on the first line of production to join the party, our goal is the same, and that is for the sake of further heightening the party's fighting stamina and strengthening the fighting role of our party organizations in the construction of our socialist modernization.

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CSO: 4005/1148

## EAST REGION

### PUBLIC SECURITY WORK IN SHANGHAI EMPHASIZED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 83 p 2

/Report by Shi Jianyan /2457 1017 1484/: "Grasp Closely and Grasp Well Our Current Public Security Work: The Municipal Procuratorate Convenes Meeting of District and County Procurators to Deploy Undertakings"

/Text/ The Shanghai Municipal People's Procuratorate convened the other day a meeting of district and county procurators to sum up undertakings in the first half of this year and ask the vast ranks of the procuratorial cadres to understand clearly the current public security situation, heighten their fighting stamina, implement the overall principle of "comprehensive handling," grasp closely and grasp well our current public security work, strictly carry out the policies of the party and the laws of the state, crack down as heavily and as speedily as possible according to law on elements committing serious crimes, and actively launch our tasks in transforming the criminals and guarding against criminal activities.

During the first half of this year, procuratorial organs at various levels in this municipality have, on the basis of the given order and security situation and by the use of our legal weapons, energetically cracked down on the criminal elements seriously endangering our social order and security and extended their protection to the people. During the same period, they have also achieved very great results in their struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic realm; economic cases filed for investigation numbered 130, in 108 of which the decision to prosecute was made. In the process of handling these cases, the procuratorial organs at various levels also helped the concerned units to strengthen their institutions by analyzing the underlying causes and uncovering problems, thereby closing off loopholes; they also went deep down among the masses to propagate the legal system and popularize legal knowledge. They achieved very good results.

Wang Xing /3769 5281/, the municipal procurator, analyzed the public situation of this municipality at the meeting; he also made arrangements on implementing the spirit of related Central Committee and municipal committee meetings of the party. He asked procuratorial organs at various levels to understand the situation clearly, unify their thinking, heighten their fighting stamina, give full scope to the dictatorial function of the procuratorial organs; criminals guilty of rape, robbery, and scoundrelism who seriously endanger our social

order and security, must be cracked down on as heavily and as speedily as possible according to law, and without leniency; for personnel subjected to labor reform and re-education through labor who have committed crimes again, the crackdown should be as heavy as possible. There must also be a forceful crackdown on serious criminal activities in the economic realm. In the meantime, efforts must be made to continue the launching of our work to guard against criminal activities actively, to coordinate with the concerned departments in doing a good job in comprehensive handling, so as to win a further turn for the better in our social order and security.

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CSO: 4005/1148

## EAST REGION

### GOOD RESULTS IN PARTY WORKSTYLE, DISCIPLINE EDUCATION REPORTED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 83 p 1

[Report by Zhang Xuequan [1728 1331 0356]: "The Municipal Party Committee Dispatches Four Contingents of Party Workstyle Inspection Teams: Conspicuous Results Achieved in Launching Party Workstyle and Party Discipline Education--Hu Lijiao [5170 4539 2403] Requests Continued Rectification of Party Workstyle and Effort to Usher in Overall Party Rectification"]

[Text] During the past 18 months, the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee has successively dispatched four contingents of party workstyle inspection teams to go down to 100 bureau-level units, 6 industrial companies, and 7 large-scale factories and enterprises under the industry and communications system, commerce, foreign trade, capital construction, universities and colleges, and scientific research departments to carry out party workstyle and party discipline education.

After an inspection team comes to a unit to stay, it seeks, closely around the main line of implementing the party's principles and policies determined by the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to grasp the central link of ideological education and help the party members and cadres ideologically to distinguish right from wrong in politics as a matter of principle and, on this basis, thereby evaluate the cadres and select them correctly. The inspection team would adhere to the principle of seeking truth from facts, rely on the masses and rely on the party organization of the unit where it is stationed in launching its work; this serves to attain the goal of elevating the ideological level of most people and mobilizing the enthusiasm of most people. The main results in this regard have been reflected in five aspects:

1. Through the inspection work of the teams, the vast ranks of the party members have been helped to rectify their ideological line, further eliminate the ideological influence of the "Left," and promote the launching of party workstyle and party discipline education among party organizations of the districts, counties, bureaus and the basic level. After the first contingent of party workstyle inspection teams was dispatched to the 29 units in industry, finance and trade, and the various localities, these units in turn organized at various points more than 340 party workstyle inspection teams of their own to go down to the basic level and help party organizations



at the basic level to solve certain long-pending problems in respect to efforts to rectify our party workstyle and make our party discipline strict.

2. Help has been rendered to units at the county bureau level to further rectify their leading groups. Through investigation of the leading groups of the units where they are stationed, the inspection teams would submit to the departments in charge some very good ideas about readjusting the leading groups of certain units. For instance, because of problems with the leading group, the Shanghai Civic Architectural Design Institute at one time caused the enthusiasm of the intellectuals to be suppressed. After discovery by an inspection team, the concerned departments were helped to readjust the party committee leading group at the institute by replenishing it with some intellectual cadres; the enthusiasm of the masses was thus conspicuously heightened. The Shanghai Compressor Plant was once a backward unit where party members failed to play their role as models. With assistance provided by an inspection team, party members now make up about one-third of its more than 600 advanced personnel today; its party workstyle has experienced a turn for the better, and its production outlook has changed, too.

3. A large contingent of fine middle-aged and young cadres has been selected. According to available statistics, among the 57 bureau-level units where the second, third, and fourth contingent of inspection teams have been sent and stationed, more than 380 middle-aged and young cadres have been selected through democratic recommendation.

4. The party's policies have been further implemented. Some units have failed to thoroughly rectify cases of unjust, false and erroneous litigation there; after the inspection teams were sent there, they helped and prompted these units: to solve these pending problems and put a contingent of long-suppressed fine cadres to active use; to punish certain fabricators of such erroneous cases and certain prosecuting culprits in such cases who had important responsibilities, and thereby to establish a forthright spirit and eliminate the devious tendency there.

5. The healthy democratic life of party organizations of the recipient units has been promoted. In a certain party committee of a bureau, unhealthy practices had been rather notorious, and the leading group had trouble with disunity. Under the urging of the inspection team stationed there, members of the party committee started to consciously cleansing their thinking and launch their criticism and self-criticism operations. Today, the people on the party committee usually help each other and consult each other on every occasion; their democratic life has become far more normal than in the past.

Yesterday (22 July), the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee convened a meeting of responsible persons of party organizations at the district, county, bureau, university and college units to sum up the work of its party workstyle inspection teams during the past 18 months and to exchange their experiences. Hu Lijiao, second secretary of the municipal party committee, said at the meeting that the municipal party committee's work in dispatching the party workstyle inspection teams has now come to a terminal point, but



there is still much work to be done in Shanghai to return order from disorder; it is still necessary to go deeper in handling party workstyle and party discipline education and rectifying our party workstyle. We must further heighten the fighting stamina of our party organizations at various levels in order to handle various tasks well under a new attitude in ushering in the launching of our overall party rectification work.

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CSO: 4005/1157

## EAST REGION

### DEMOCRATIC PARTIES URGED TO STRIVE FOR YOUNGER LEADING GROUPS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 20 Jul 83 p 1

[Report: "Implementing the Spirit of the NPC and CPPCC: Gradually Carry Out Measures to Make Leading Groups of Democratic Parties and Groups Younger--Municipal Party Committee Held Forum of Responsible Persons of Democratic Parties and Groups Yesterday"]

[Text] Yesterday morning (19 July), the united front department of the Shanghai CPC Municipal Committee held a forum of responsible persons of the democratic parties and groups to consult with each and discuss, according to the spirit of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and the CPPCC and the speeches by the central leading comrades on the three-echelon leading group model, the undertakings of the democratic parties and groups of this municipality in the next half of this year and also to replenish and strengthen their leading groups and gradually make them younger. They are determined to bring greater vigor and greater activity to their work on the parties and groups in order to make new contributions to the construction of the four modernizations, the reunification of the motherland, and the cause of opposing the hegemonic powers.

Responsible persons of the municipality's democratic parties and groups and the Federation of Industry and Commerce, among them Zhao Zukang [6392 4371 1660], Xu Yifang [1776 0110 2658], Tan Jiazhen [6151 1367 2825], Liu Jingji [0491 7231 1015], Chen Mingshan [7115 6900 3790], Duan Lipei [3008 0500 0160], Zhou Gucheng [0719 6253 1004], Yang You [2799 2881], Lin Tianlie [2651 3944 3525], and Dong Yinchu [5516 1377 0443], participated in the forum and each of them introduced the spirit of the meeting of the central committee of the democratic party or group to which he belongs recently convened and thereby exchanged with each other their respective situations about studying and implementing the undertakings of the First Session of the Sixth NPC and CPPCC and the parties and groups with regard to reform and the election of delegates who are going to attend the central congresses to be convened by the democratic parties and groups in the next half of this year as well as about their current work plans. In their statements, they all held that the instructions of the central leading comrades on the carrying out of the three-echelon model by the leading groups constitute a very important strategic idea, and they also constitute an important guiding ideology for the building of the democratic parties and groups. Keeping

in mind their respective realities, many comrades were of the opinion that it is very urgent for the democratic parties and groups to gradually realize their attempt to make their leading groups younger, and hence it must be well managed.

Zhang Chengzong [1728 2110 1350], head of the united front department of the municipal party committee, presided over yesterday's forum and gave a speech. He expressed hope that the democratic parties and groups would continue to study and implement the spirit of the two sessions of the NPC and the CPPCC and at the same time follow the spirit of the meetings of the central committees of their respective parties and groups so as to handle well their current tasks, bring about a new situation, mobilize the members of their respective parties and groups to achieve new results on their posts for the building of the "two civilizations" and for the realization of the motherland's reunification and antihegemonistic cause. They should endeavor to replenish and strengthen the leading groups of their respective democratic parties and groups, gradually make them younger, and continue to help the party and government to inspect and implement various united front policies. Zhang Chengzong said: The democratic parties and groups should launch various activities according to their own respective characteristics; for instance, the Democratic League, the Association for Promoting Democracy, the Jiu San Society and such democratic parties and groups may take advantage of the summer period to organize activities centered on various special issues in order to enliven the life of the democratic parties and groups. All democratic parties and groups must guide their members to continue to study Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," to carry out self-education and transformation, and to incessantly absorb new scientific and technological knowledge in order to enhance their ability to understand the world and change the world.

Deputy heads Jing Renqiu [7231 0117 4428], Fang Zhengfu [5400 1767 1133], Yan Zheng [0917 2398] and Yang Shuming [2799 0647 6900] of the municipal party committee attended the forum.

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CSO: 4005/1157

EAST REGION

JIANGSU CONGRESS STANDING COMMITTEE MEETING ENDS

OW300551 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Text] The third meeting of the Sixth Jiangsu Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, which opened on 27 September, ended in Nanjing this morning.

The main item on the agenda of the meeting was to hear and discuss a report by (Pu Yuxiang), deputy director of the provincial public security department, on the severe punishment of criminals.

While discussing the report, Standing Committee members of the provincial people's congress expressed satisfaction with the achievements made by judicial, procuratorial and public security organs in the province in implementing the NPC Standing Committee's two decisions on the severe punishment of criminals who seriously jeopardize social order. They also stated their views and made suggestions on how to further straighten out social order.

The meeting adopted a resolution calling for severely punishing criminals and bringing about a fundamental turn for the better in social order as soon as possible.

The resolution stresses that judicial, procuratorial and public security organs at various levels should make full use of the law as a weapon to effectively perform their functions as organs of dictatorship and to carry the struggle against criminals through to the end. It also serves a serious warning on all criminals that they must get a clear understanding of the situation, surrender themselves to public security departments, repent and turn over a new leaf. Criminals at large must be brought to justice. They must make a clean breast of their crimes and expose and inform against their accomplices in order to atone for their crimes and to get lenient treatment.

He Binghao, vice chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, gave explanations on a draft regulation concerning the appointment and removal of personnel of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee and on a draft decision concerning the date for the election of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels, which had been submitted to the meeting for examination and approval. After discussing and revising them, the meeting approved the regulation and the decision.

The meeting also approved appointments and removals of the provincial people's government, the provincial higher people's court and the provincial people's procuratorate.

Before the meeting ended, Chu Jiang, chairman of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, made a speech on the prompt and severe punishment of serious criminals according to law, universal education, and the election of deputies to people's congresses at the county and township levels.

Kuang Yaming, Liu Shuxun and Zhong Guochu, vice chairmen of the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, attended the meeting.

Present at the meeting as observers were responsible persons of the relevant departments of the provincial higher people's court, the provincial people's procuratorate and the provincial people's government as well as responsible persons of the people's congress Standing Committees of 11 cities directly under the provincial authority.

CSO: 4005/30

## EAST REGION

### SHANGHAI PARTY CADRE TRAINING CLASS OPENS

OW292313 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] The 10th rotational cadres training class of the Shanghai Municipal CPC Committee Party School held an opening ceremony on the morning of 27 September. Yang Di, secretary of the municipal party committee, attended and spoke at the meeting. He said: This training class is mainly aimed at making good ideological and organizational preparations for the party shake-up to be unfolded in the coming winter-spring season. The major efforts of this training class should be put on studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," the documents of the 12th Party Congress and the documents concerning party shake-up which will be put forward at the forthcoming second plenary session of the 12th CPC Central Committee. The emphasis should lie on the study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," He added: All the major policies of the party Central Committee made since the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee have created favorable conditions for launching a thorough shake-up of the party. However, we should notice the serious damage done to Shanghai by the gang of four during the decade-long turmoil and the poor and unconscientious conveyance and implementation of the guidelines of the third plenary session of the 11th CPC Central Committee by the municipal party committee after the gang of four was smashed. All this has brought particular complexity and difficulties to the party shake-up in Shanghai. The experience of some party shake-up experimental units in Shanghai has proved this. Therefore, we must take the actual situation into consideration, thoroughly study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and other documents concerned, and properly command the ideological weapons to ensure the success of this training class and the party shake-up.

Yang Di said: We will adopt the method of the Yanan party-style rectification movement in this training class. We should seek truth from facts, start up the machinery and get rid of the baggage. We should, on the basis of studying documents and deepening our understanding, take the actual situation into consideration, sum up experience, clarify our thinking and further foster a Marxist world outlook to enable ourselves to become really qualified party-member cadres. Comrade Yang Di stressed: In addition to studying theories at the party school, we should also study general and

scientific knowledge, as well as pay attention to fostering party spirit, rectifying party style, strictly observing the party constitution and the guiding principles for inner-party political life and rigorously enhancing our sense of organization and discipline.

More than 1,200 party-member cadres from all fronts in Shanghai take part in this training class. The training period is 5 months.

CSO: 4005/30

## EAST REGION

### BRIEFS

ZHEJIANG SPECIAL TRAINING CLASSES--With the approval of the Zhejiang Provincial People's Government, the Zhejiang Teachers' College and the Ningbo Teachers' Training School have organized two special training classes for army cadres to raise their educational level. The two classes plan to enroll 130 students this year. Students who wish to attend these classes must sit for entrance examinations. Upon graduation after 2 years of study, students will be given a diploma recognized by the state. [Summary] [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 25 Sep 83]

NANJING PLA TRAINING SESSION ENDS--The training session for the directors of the political departments of the regiments under the Nanjing PLA units, which lasted for 1 month, ended successfully on 30 September. During the training the participants conscientiously studied the exposition on military political work in the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and Director Yu Qiuli's important speech on strengthening army building at the grassroots level and heard the guidance lecture of Comrade (Wei Yu), deputy director of the Nanjing PLA Units' Political Department, and reports on the experiences of some units. In light of reality the participants discussed how to strengthen the building of regimental political departments in the new situation and how to improve political work at grassroots units. Xiang Shouzhi, commander of the Nanjing PLA units, and Wei Jinshan, director of the Political Department of the units, addressed the participants during the training session. [Text] [OW021439 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 30 Sep 83]

ZHEJIANG PARTY JOURNAL--Issue No 10 of the journal ZHEJIANG GONGCHANDANGYUAN [Zhejiang Communists], which came off the press today, carries a commentator's article entitled "Be Independent and Responsible." The article points out: Having the courage to work independently and responsibly, this is a cadre's proper work style and moral character. The article discusses how and why some cadres do not have the courage to work independently and responsibly and suggests that cadres rid their minds of the influence of all kinds of outmoded conventions and bad customs, develop the spirit of working independently and responsibly, and create a new situation in socialist construction. This issue of the journal is of substantial content. Both pictures and articles are excellent. There are nearly 30 columns and items. [Text] [OW030051 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4005/30



SOUTHWEST REGION

PRC REPORTEDLY EXECUTE TIBETAN DISSIDENTS

'Unimpeachable Sources' Quoted

BK301029 Hong Kong AFP in English 0937 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] New Delhi, 30 September (AFP)--Five top Tibetan political dissidents would be executed in Lhasa tomorrow, the Tibetan government-in-exile said here today quoting what it called unimpeachable sources.

In a signed statement issued here, the government said that the executions might be held in public.

Chinese authorities rounded up some 500 people in Tibet last month after the visit [of] Beijing based foreign journalists to Tibet, the government here had said in a statement earlier this week.

The Tibetans, according to the statement, had pledged support to their religious leader, the Dalai Lama, and had passed on letters for the United Nations asking the world body to intervene in Tibet.

Clemency Sought

BK301319 Hong Kong AFP in English 1234 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Excerpts] New Delhi, 30 September (AFP)--The Dalai Lama's chief representative here said the Tibetan government-in-exile today appealed to Beijing through its embassy here to grant clemency to five top Tibetan political dissidents due to be executed tomorrow.

Tashi Wongdi said he had also flashed telegrams to the United Nations, Amnesty International and the Human Rights Commission asking for immediate intervention.

The government, set up by the Tibetan spiritual leader, the Dalai Lama, after he fled his homeland in 1959, said in a statement here it had learnt from unimpeachable sources that the five would be publicly executed in Lhasa tomorrow.

A top official of the government told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the information was received through a Tibetan who had managed to flee Tibet and met the Dalai Lama in Dharamsala, north India.

CSO: 4000/28

SOUTHWEST REGION

YUNNAN PREFECTURAL CONGRESS ELECTS COMMITTEE MEMBERS

HK040229 Kunming Yunnan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 3 Oct 83

[Text] The first session of the Seventh People's Congress of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture was held in Xiaguan from 25 to 30 September. At the meeting, (Zhong Zhenchuan), acting head of the autonomous prefecture, delivered a work report on behalf of the prefectural people's government. The meeting elected the Standing Committee of the Seventh Prefectural People's Congress, consisting of 29 members. (Zheng Lun), Bai nationality, was elected chairman; (Zhang Miao), (Li Xiaoxun), Bai nationality; (Xi Shikong), (Wang Zhao), (Dong Xueyuan), (Chen Shanxiu), and (Shi Xiongli), Bai nationality, were elected vice chairmen. The meeting also elected (Zhong Zhenchuan), Bai nationality, head of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture; (Fu Huanyu), (Yu Zhansheng), (Yan Shaojie), Li nationality; (Qin Shaogao), and (Zheng Limei), female, deputy heads of the prefecture; and (Li Jiang), Bai nationality, president of the intermediate people's court of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture.

Moreover, the first session of the Sixth CPPCC of the Dali Bai Autonomous Prefecture was held in Xiaguan from 24 to 30 September. During the meeting, all members attended the first session of the Seventh Prefectural People's Congress as nonvoting delegates. After full deliberations and democratic consultations, the meeting elected the Standing Committee of the Sixth Dali Prefectural CPPCC. (Wang Xiuzhang) was elected chairman; (Zhu Jiexiang), Hui nationality, (Lian Bingju), (Su Fei), (Qian Renxiang), (Du Yixian), Bai nationality, and (Xia Zhongshu), female, were elected vice chairmen.

CSO: 4005/34

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### SICHUAN AUTONOMOUS PREFECTURE MARKS ANNIVERSARY

OW030205 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1203 GMT 1 Oct 83

[Report by Liu Zongtang]

[Text] Barkam, 1 Oct (XINHUA)--Sichuan Province's Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture held a meeting today in its capital, Barkam, to celebrate its 30th founding anniversary.

The fact that the meeting coincided with the grand festival [PRC National Day] brought unparalleled joy to the people of Tibetan, Qiang, Hui, Han and other nationalities here. Bright lamps and decorations adorned Barkam and a jubilant atmosphere prevailed. Close to 10,000 people, dressed in colorful national costumes, rushed from their Tibetan villages, Qiang hamlets, plants and enterprises to attend the celebration meeting.

The NPC Standing Committee and the State Council cabled greetings. Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen and Zhang Aiping, revolutionaries of the older generation who had fought in battles here during the Long March, wrote inscriptions for Aba Prefecture. Xu Xiangqian's inscription reads: "Struggle to build a new socialist Aba!" Nie Rongzhen's inscription reads: "Congratulate and salute the people of various nationalities in Aba!" Zhang Aiping's inscription reads: "Close are the people of all nationalities; the key to construction lies in having the same mind; advance courageously in unity; rejuvenate the Chinese Nation."

Greetings were sent to the meeting by (Luo Busang) [3157 1580 2718], vice minister in charge of the State Nationalities Affairs Commission; Feng Yuanwei, deputy secretary of the Sichuan Provincial CPC Committee; and Tian Bao, member of the Central Advisory Commission.

Aba Tibetan Autonomous Prefecture is located in the northwestern part of Sichuan Province. It is the place where the Red Army climbed snow-capped mountains and traversed grasslands during the Long March.

(Ge Menji) [5514 7024 1015], head of the prefecture, said at the celebration meeting: Since the establishment of regional autonomy of minority nationalities in 1953, the people of various nationalities in the prefecture have, under the leadership of the party and the government, inherited and carried forward the revolutionary spirit of fearing no hardship displayed by the Red Army during the Long March, worked hard for the prosperity of the prefecture, fought in unity and scored tremendous achievements on all fronts. By 1982 the prefecture's total industrial and agricultural output value was 8.1 times that before the prefecture was founded. Its total grain output nearly doubled and its total number of livestock increased 3.7 times. The minority nationality cadres have grown sturdily. They accounted for 65.3 percent of the total number of leading cadres at the prefectural, county, district and commune levels.

After the celebration meeting, mass Tibetan shows, Tiaoguo-zhuang [a minority nationality game] and various sports and other activities were held. The central nationalities song and dance troupe and the Chengdu City acrobatic troupe made a special visit to join in the performances.

CSO: 4005/34

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### GUIZHOU HOLDS ORGANIZATIONAL WORK MEETING

HK300826 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Summary] "According to GUIZHOU RIBAO, the provincial organizational work meeting recently held in Guiyang urged the participants to carry forward the spirit of reform, to step up the building of the leading bodies and the process of rendering the cadre contingent more revolutionary, younger in average age, better educated, and more professionally competent, to speed up the building of the third echelon, and thus to create a new situation in organizational work in our province. The documents concerned issued by the central authorities and the guideline laid down by the Fifth Provincial CPC Congress were conveyed during the meeting. The participants in the meeting studied the relevant expositions of the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' and thoroughly discussed the building of leading bodies, particularly the building of the third echelon, in light of the actual situation in the province. Li Jifeng, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial CPC committee and director of the organization department of the provincial CPC committee, gave a report during the meeting. Su Gang, secretary of the provincial CPC committee, delivered a speech at the closing session."

In putting forth the realization of the four socialist modernizations and the building of the cadre contingent in accordance with the four requirements as the two great tasks in the new period, the meeting emphasized the importance of speeding up the building of leading bodies and urged the strengthening of the building of the third echelon and improving the quality of cadres to meet the needs of the four modernizations. The meeting also deliberated on the plan for the building of the leading bodies at and above the county level.

Encouraging various units to boldly promote outstanding young and middle-aged cadres, the meeting demanded them to integrate the building of the third echelon with the building of the second echelon, to adhere to the mass line, and to uphold democratic style in organizational work.

The meeting also affirmed the positive role of old cadres in cadre training and in improving quality of cadres.

CSO: 4005/34

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### XIZANG OFFICIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVING WORK STYLE

HK010712 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 30 Sep 83

[Text] Duo jie Caidan, secretary of the regional CPC committee and chairman of the regional people's government, recently stressed that in order to achieve good successes on all fronts in Xizang, we must persist in carrying out our work in a realistic way, proceed from the actual conditions in Xizang, and seek truth from facts in analyzing and studying the situation in Xizang. He made this statement at a cadre conference sponsored by the Shannan Prefectural CPC Committee and administrative office. He also pointed out that we should by no means mechanically copy experiences of the interior of the country. In learning from the experiences of the interior, we must study the spirit and essence of these experiences and integrate them with the actual conditions in Xizang. For this reason, we must spare no efforts to study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" and to enlighten ourselves from his expositions of seeking truth from facts and proceeding in everything from actual conditions.

Speaking on the necessity of making the focal points stand out and making overall arrangements in the work of all trades and professions, Comrade Duo jie Caidan said that we must be clear about the relationship between the principal and the subordinate. Once the focal points or principal contradictions of all our work are grasped, all problems can be readily solved. General calls must be combined with specific guidance. Counties, districts, and communes should all have their own focal points in work. For example, in building a model county of spiritual civilization, we must grasp both spiritual and material civilization.

Comrade Duo jie Caidan stressed that in order to meet the needs of the four modernizations and keep pace with the demands of the times, we leaders must change our work style. We must overcome bureaucracy and improve work efficiency. We must clear away old conventions and thinking, and emancipate our minds. We must boldly blaze a new trail and abandon the way of muddling along all day. We must arouse revolutionary enthusiasm and work hard to create a new situation in all fields of our work.

Comrade Duo jie Caidan also called on cadres at all levels, especially leading cadres, to study hard in culture and science in order to enhance their ability in work.

CSO: 4005/34

## SOUTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

XIZANG RECEIVES EDUCATIONAL FUNDS--The central authorities have shown concern for the development of education in Xizang region and have allotted 181,284,000 yuan since 1980 to promote educational development in the region. In recent years, Xizang has enlarged the area of school buildings and increased the amount of teaching and physical training equipment and books and reference materials. Starting from 1981, students of government-run schools got free meals and residence. Stipends were offered to the students who had financial difficulties and scholarships to those who did exceedingly well in their studies. Commencing from 1982, students receiving general education were exempted from school fees. [Summary] [Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 2340 GMT 28 Sep 83 HK]

QINGHAI NEWSPAPER, JOURNAL DISTRIBUTION--The province has overfulfilled this year's target by 3 percent and 3 months ahead of schedule in distribution of newspapers and journals, with total subscriptions of 1,290,064, representing an increase of 13.1 percent as compared with last year and 20 times that of 1950. There are a total of 2,400 newspapers and journals distributed in the province, an increase of 13.3 percent as compared with last year. At present, on average, 1 out of 3 persons subscribes to a newspaper or magazine in the province, compared with the national average figure of 1 out of 5 persons. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 22 Sep 83 HK]

QINGHAI EMPLOYS PROFESSIONAL PERSONNEL--The Qinghai Provincial People's Government recently drafted measures to advertise for qualified personnel in specific fields to welcome them to take part in exploiting the province. Advertisements will be placed in newspapers in places where culture and science have developed more greatly and where qualified personnel have been concentrated. Qualified personnel who are willing to work in Qinghai, whose age is generally under 45 years, and who are in good health and have an education at the secondary vocational level and above, are invited to apply. The province is in need of teachers, medical and public health workers, financial, economic, and statistical personnel, literary and art workers, and personnel in the fields of soil reform, water conservancy, electricity industry, agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, grassland building, light and textile industries, fur and leather processing, petrochemical industry, metallurgy, garment design, industrial art, brewery and distillery, management, and foodstuff processing. [Summary] [Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Sep 83 HK]

CSO: 4005/34

## NORTH REGION

### RETIRED CADRES HIRED TO AID IN PARTY WORKSTYLE RECTIFICATION

Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Retired Cadres Hired As Liaison Men To Help in the Rectification of Party Practices"]

[Text] The Disciplinary Committee of the Neiqiu County Party Committee has invited retired cadres to be liaison men in the rectification of party practices, thus strengthening ideological construction among the county's party members and cadres and the supervision of undisciplined and illegal activity, thus opening up a new channel for bringing about strict party discipline, correct party workstyles, and a fundamental improvement in party practices.

Over the past few years, more than 200 retired cadres have settled in Neiqiu County. After retiring, they have continued to be concerned about the party's enterprise, and are not accustomed to seeing party members and cadres engage in improper practices. Many of them, through letters and visits, have taken the initiative in reporting on the situation to the county committee's disciplinary and examination branches, and have assisted these departments in checking unhealthy tendencies and rectifying party practices. In order to bring into full play their effect in bringing about a fundamental improvement in party practices, the County Disciplinary Committee and the Veteran Cadre Bureau have studied the problem and decided to hire 50 out of the county's more than 200 retired cadres to serve as liaison men in party workstyle rectification work. The prerequisites were good health, a strong party nature, enjoying popular trust among the masses, considerable work capacity, concern for the party's cause, and enthusiasm for this work. These comrades were deployed in 15 communes throughout the county. The majority are local people with good relationships among the masses and familiarity with the local situation, so that many people among the masses are willing to seek them out and report to them about various problems. The County Disciplinary Committee hired them to be liaison men, held scheduled and unscheduled informal meetings with them, listened to their reports, and thus deepened their connection with the masses and expanded their sources of knowledge about the situation in local areas.

Recently, the County Disciplinary Committee, after soliciting the opinions of the county committee and of the retired cadres themselves, issued letters of hire to the 50 retired cadres. Many comrades, after receiving the letters of hire, proudly said: "Since liaison men are the eyes and ears of the County



Disciplinary Committee, and are also staff officers of the Disciplinary Committee, this work is very glorious." They took even greater initiative in reporting to the disciplinary and examination branches on the existence of problems relating to party practices, and made a great effort to do a lot of work toward bringing about a fundamental improvement in party practices. In the space of the past half month, the liaison men have reported to the County Disciplinary Committee on 27 problems of all kinds.

9634

CSO: 4005/1143

## NORTHEAST REGION

### HEILONGJIANG SPEEDS UP PARTY SCHOOL REGULARIZATION

Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 12 Jul 83 p 1

[Article: "Heilongjiang Speeds up Party School Regularization with Spirit of Reform"]

[Text] The 6-day provincial party school work conference called by the Heilongjiang provincial party committee concluded today. It was attended by the organization and propaganda department chiefs of the provincial, prefectural, municipal and county party committees and by party school principals, totaling more than 300 people. The conference stressed the necessity to speed up the regularization of party school education with the spirit of reform.

The conference felt that, in the new historical period, the party school occupies a particularly important position in cadre education. Today, the quality of the cadre ranks is relatively poor. Among the 920,000 cadres in the province, only 17 percent have fairly systematically studied Marxist-Leninist theories; less than 50 percent have systematically studied specialized knowledge; 12.7 percent have received higher education, 18 percent are senior or junior middle school graduates and about 50 percent are of junior middle level or below. The question is how to improve the quality of cadres, make the inferior personnel superior, and create a large group of backbone leaders of all levels adapted to the needs of the four modernization construction. This far-reaching strategic task must be accomplished mainly by the regularization of party school education of all levels.

The conference demanded that the party committees of the various levels fully recognize the important strategic position of party school work and continue to strengthen their leadership, particularly by means of the personal attention of the main leaders of the party committees of the various levels, that they properly assign the leading groups of the party schools, and that they solve the practical problems in party school building.

The conference communicated the spirit of the second national party school work conference, studied and discussed the Party Central Committee's decisions on achieving party school regularization and formulated concrete measures for our province.

Li Lian [2621 4539 1344], secretary of the provincial party committee, gave a speech, and Wang Fei [3769 2431], standing committee member of the provincial party committee and chief of organization department, attended the meeting.

6080

CSO: 4005/9

## NORTHEAST REGION

### LIAONING URGES GREATER EFFORT AGAINST CRIMES

Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO in Chinese 18 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop the Role of Political and Judicial Organs as 'Sword Handles'"]

[Text] The political and judicial group of the Liaoning provincial party committee urged the broad cadre police to enhance their spirit, take firm measures and focus their energy and time against the counterrevolutionary sabotages and criminal activities. Without doubt, this firm and resolute action will produce a positive promotive effect on ensuring the smooth progress of the socialist modernization construction and achieving a basic improvement of the social mood. We clap our hands and shout "Bravo!"

As proved by practice, the policy of overall control of social security is correct and effective. Under the unified leadership of the party committees, the various areas mobilized the strengths of all departments, vigorously implemented the measures of overall control and created excellent experiences. We should earnestly summarize and spread the experiences and produce even more obvious results in overall control. In preventing crimes, we must not let up on our struggle against the criminals. Cracking down on crimes is an important part of overall control. To prevent and eliminate the various criminal phenomena in social life, it is extremely important for us to rely on education, on prevention and on taking the initiative to eliminate the various unstable factors. At the same time, we must forcefully perform the function of dictatorship, firmly suppress the counterrevolutionary activities and crack down on crimes in the economic and other realms, especially by means of severely and promptly punishing according to law the criminals gravely endangering social security. Under today's conditions, it is yet impossible for us to put an end to the sabotages and crimes of the reckless counterrevolutionaries and criminals and to have complete control over unforeseen cases. Once a case is discovered, the political and judicial branch must promptly investigate, file charges and hear the case, and firmly punish the offenders according to law. It must not show leniency to the

counterrevolutionaries and criminals. Only thus will we deter the enemies, check the arrogance of the criminals and maintain a normal social order. The failure to crack down firmly on the various anti-party and anti-socialist and criminal activities will not only hamper the economic readjustment, but also endanger the people's democratic rights and their right of existence. We must firmly follow the dual tactics: adhering to the policy of opening to the outside and enlivening the economy at home on the one hand and, on the other, cracking down on the anti-socialist criminal activities in the economic and other realms.

The political and judicial branch has the dual function of exercising dictatorship over the enemy and protecting the people, but exercising dictatorship over the enemy and cracking down on and punishing the criminals are the main duty of the branch, especially the public security and national security departments. It is a duty which cannot be performed by any other branch in its stead. Someone publicly expressed an odd view, opposing the comparison of the political and judicial branch to a "sword handle," on ground that, "though the political and judicial branch has the suppressive function, it cannot be considered its main function." This view is incorrect and harmful. The political and judicial branch must not discard the "sword handle" to enforce dictatorship over the enemy. It must enhance its alertness to the presence of the enemy and its political vigilance, concretely strengthen the various means of dictatorship, forcefully exercise its dictatorship functions, firmly and effectively crack down on criminal activities of all kinds and do its best to block the crimes at their planning stage and prevent them from causing serious harms, thereby turning the political and judicial organs of the various levels truly into the daggers of the people's democratic dictatorship and the pillars of social security. By so doing, we will have the initiative, the enemy will be afraid, and the people will rejoice.

The struggle against criminal activities must be waged under the leadership of the party committees and follow the policy of integrating the special organs with the broad masses. As proved by our experience in the struggle against all kinds of criminals, the masses hate most the criminals and abhor social instability. They have a reservoir of enthusiasm and creativity for the struggle against the criminals, and no matter how cunning the enemy, he cannot escape their discerning eyes. The masses are a bastion of iron and a dragnet; they are the basic strengths for the dictatorship organ to crack down on crimes of all forms. Not only must we depend on them for our basic work to prevent crimes and reinforce vigilance, we must also activate and rely on them when cracking down on and punishing the criminals. A fine tradition and valuable experience of our political and judicial and public security work of several decades, this policy of integrating special work with mass work must never be laid aside. By so doing, not only will it not disrupt the legal procedure, but will ensure the development of the role of the dictatorship organ and the correct and effective enforcement of state law.

Today, the security situation of our province as a whole has made a certain improvement, but it is not stabilized. The security order of some areas remains not very good, and some new conditions and new characteristics calling for attention have emerged. The constant attempts of the counterrevolutionaries and criminals to sabotage and make trouble are an objective reality independent of our will, and the class struggle will continue for a long time to come in a certain sphere of China's society and may even aggravate under certain conditions. Therefore, we must make plans for a protracted struggle, comprehensively reinforce the political and judicial and public security ranks, and vigorously concentrate on building a forceful dictatorship contingent. Meanwhile, we must adhere to the policy of mobilizing the whole party and exercising overall control, rely on the active support of the broad masses and firmly suppress the arrogance of the criminals. After a long and incessant effort, our security will improve steadily.

6080

CSO: 4005/9

## NORTHWEST REGION

### POPULATION, ECONOMY OF MINORITY AUTONOMOUS COUNTY STUDIED

Beijing RENKOU YANJIU [POPULATION RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 29 Jul 83  
pp 37-39, 63

[Report by Jie Shusen [6043 2579 2773], Office of Economics, Qinghai Provincial Academy of Social Sciences; Chen Bing [7115 0393], Qinghai Provincial School of Construction Engineering and Construction Materials; and Shang Xiangdong [1424 0686 2639], Reference Office, Qinghai Provincial Academy of Social Sciences: "An Investigation of the Economy and Population of the Mutual-Help Tu Nationality Autonomous County in Qinghai Province"]

[Text] The Tu nationality is one of our minority nationalities; it now has 159,426 persons and ranks 27th among the country's minority nationalities. Most persons of this nationality live in a compact community of the Huzhu Tu nationality autonomous county in Qinghai Province. This county is situated in the eastern agricultural region of this province at an average of 2,700 meters above sea level. The county measures 3,975 km, of which 1,066,500 mu are arable land and 725,900 mu are forest land.

Closed, individual small economy has always been the main economic form of Huzhu County. During the past few years, while production conditions here have undergone considerable changes, its means of production are still rather backward, its management methods quite rudimentary, and its commodity economy is likewise not quite developed.

In 1980, the whole county had a population of 296,239 persons, of whom 43,831 belong to the Tu nationality, making up 14.8 percent of the county's total; 231,560 belong to the Han nationality, making up 78.17 percent of the county's total; 16,299 belong to the Tibetan nationality, making up 3.48 percent of the county's total; and 4,460 belong to the Hui nationality, making up 1.51 percent of the county's total. Besides, there are also small numbers of Mongols, Koreans, and Naxians among the minority nationalities. For a long time, the Tu nationality has lived and farmed and engaged in recreational activities in friendship with the people of other nationalities, and they have thus turned Huzhu County into one of Qinghai Province's main food-producing areas.

## I. Characteristics of Population Development and Control of Population Increase

During the 30-odd years since liberation, the population development of Huzhu County has the following characteristics:

A. Its natural increase rate has been high, the margin of this increase large, the period of sustained increase long, and population development too fast.

During the 31 years from 1950 to 1980, the county's population increased from 147,558 to 296,239 persons, with a net increase of 148,681 persons, or 101 percent; this is greatly above the average rate of increase of 78 percent in the whole country. Its average annual increase has been 23 per 1,000, which is likewise higher than the country's average rate of increase of 19 per 1,000. The county's population changes have been mainly natural changes; mechanical changes have been rather minor. In order to facilitate our observation of the changing situation in the population, population changes during the past 31 years are especially compared group by group as follows (see Table 1).

Table 1. Population Situations of Groups in Three Successive Decades in the County

| (1) | 序号 | (2) 组 别    | (3) 人口 增 长 |       | (5) |
|-----|----|------------|------------|-------|-----|
|     |    |            | (4) 数量 (人) | 年增长率‰ |     |
| 1   | 1  | 1950—1960年 | 28,865     | 18    |     |
| 2   | 2  | 1961—1970年 | 67,715     | 34    |     |
| 8   | 8  | 1971—1980年 | 52,101     | 19    |     |

Key:

- |                        |                                   |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Order Numeral       | 4. Number (Persons)               |
| 2. Group               | 5. Annual Increase Rate per 1,000 |
| 3. Population Increase | 6. Year                           |

The concrete situations of population change in the successive decades are as follows: From 1950 to 1960, the average annual birth rate was 38 per 1,000; death rate 20 per 1,000; natural increase rate 18 per 1,000. In the group of the next decade, the birth rate and the death rate moved in opposite directions, with the birth rate increasing to 45 per 1,000, the death rate decreasing to 11 per 1,000, and a peak appearing in the natural increase rate, which was not only far higher than the average natural increase rate (25.45 per 1,000) of the peak period (1963-1972) in the whole country's births, but also higher than the level of 1963, the peak of country's compensatory population increase. As the county entered the third decade group, because the policy of birth control was put into effect, the tendency of its steep population increase became weakened somewhat; but because the control target was set too high and the margin of birth rate decrease was not too great and the death rate, too, conspicuously decreased, the natural increase rate still shot higher than the first decade group and likewise higher than the national level of the same period.



We need only to compare the situations of the three key years of the 1970's to see clearly the characteristics of Huzhu County's population development (see Table 2).

Table 2. Comparison of Population Changes in the 1970's

(0/00)

| (1)<br>年份 | (2) 出生率 (‰) |           |               | (3) 死亡率 (‰) |           |               | (4) 自然增长率 (‰) |           |               |
|-----------|-------------|-----------|---------------|-------------|-----------|---------------|---------------|-----------|---------------|
|           | (5)<br>互助   | (6)<br>全国 | (7)<br>互助高于全国 | (5)<br>互助   | (6)<br>全国 | (7)<br>互助高于全国 | (5)<br>互助     | (6)<br>全国 | (7)<br>互助高于全国 |
| 1975      | 34.57       | 23.1      | 11.47         | 11.7        | 7.3       | 3.7           | 23.56         | 15.8      | 7.76          |
| 1976      | 27.63       | 20.0      | 7.63          | 10.7        | 7.3       | 2.7           | 17.54         | 12.7      | 4.84          |
| 1979      | 28.07       | 17.9      | 10.17         | 7.76        | 6.2       | 1.56          | 20.31         | 11.7      | 8.61          |

Key:

- |                          |   |
|--------------------------|---|
| 1. Year                  | 5. Huzhu [County]                                     |
| 2. Birth Rate            | 6. Whole Country                                      |
| 3. Death Rate            | 7. That of Huzhu [County] Above That of Whole Country |
| 4. Natural Increase Rate |   |

B. The population increase rate of the Tu nationality is higher than that of the county's other nationalities and ranks first.

The number of people of the Tu nationality in Huzhu County gained a net increase of 23,288 persons in 32 years, and their ratio in the whole county's population was increased by 0.84 percent.

Table 3. A Tabulation of the Structure of the Population of the Huzhu County's Nationalities

Unit: Person

|         | 1949    | 1959    | 1979    | 1980    | 1980比1949<br>年增加(%) (1) |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|-------------------------|
| (2) 土   | 20,549  | 26,498  | 43,144  | 43,837  | 113.3                   |
| (3) 汉   | 115,711 | 148,083 | 227,925 | 231,560 | 100.0                   |
| (4) 藏   | 8,561   | 9,950   | 15,398  | 16,299  | 90.4                    |
| (5) 回   | 2,426   | 2,686   | 4,391   | 4,460   | 83.8                    |
| (6) 蒙古  |         | 50      | 44      | 57      |                         |
| (7) 朝鲜  |         |         | 9       | 8       |                         |
| (8) 满   |         |         | 7       | 4       |                         |
| (9) 其它  |         |         | 15      | 18      |                         |
| (10) 总计 | 147,247 | 183,283 | 290,929 | 296,239 | 101.2                   |

Key:

- |                                   |           |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|
| 1. Increase of 1980 over 1949 (%) | 6. Mongol |
| 2. Tu                             | 7. Korean |
| 3. Han                            | 8. Manchu |
| 4. Tibetan                        | 9. Others |
| 5. Hui                            | 10. Total |

C. The age structure of the county's population is young, the ratios of the sexes are basically balanced, and the basic figure of childbearing women is high.

According to 1980 statistics, the average age of the county's population was: males, 25.66 years; females, 25.79 years. Population under 20 years of age made up 50.11 percent of the total, and the medium of all ages was 19.74 years, as shown in Table 4.

Table 4. A Comparative Tabulation of Age Structures

| (1) 年龄组    | (2) 互助县人口 | (3) 全国的 |      |
|------------|-----------|---------|------|
| (4) 人数(人)  | 占%(5)     | 比例(%)   |      |
| (6) 0—15岁  | 102,646   | 34.64   | 38.6 |
| (6) 16—64岁 | 180,654   | 60.98   | 56.6 |
| (7) 65岁以上  | 12,939    | 4.38    | 4.8  |

Key:

- |                               |                    |
|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Age Group                  | 5. Making Up %     |
| 2. Huzhu County Population    | 6. Years Old       |
| 3. Percentage in Country (%)  | 7. Years and Above |
| 4. Number of People (Persons) |                    |

The quotient between the ratios of the sexes among the mutual-help county's population is about 102. The situations of the male and female structures divided according to age groups are: 0-5 years old, 50.49 percent and 49.51 percent respectively; 6-10 years old, 51.08 percent and 48.92 percent, respectively; 11-15 years old, 50.57 percent and 49.43 percent, respectively; 16-20 years old, 50.05 percent and 49.95 percent, respectively.

The county's childbearing women numbered 52,309, making up 35.59 percent of all females.

The above situations predict that Huzhu County, like the whole country, is facing the impact of one after another of peaks in births among the population, with the 16-20 age group as the highest peak (this group had 32,183 persons, making up 11 percent of the total population).

D. Population density has been high and exceeded the receptive capability of resources reached by man's labor gradient.

From 1950 to 1979, the county's population density increased from 37.12 persons per sq km to 73.2 persons per sq km, i.e., by nearly 100 percent. It was 15 times the average density of Qinghai Province, and 12.2 times of the average density west of the Aihui-Lanzhou-Tengchong dividing line. In order to facilitate our understanding of the county's population density situation, a comparison is tabulated below (see Table 5).

Table 5. A Tabulation of Population Density

Unit: Persons/Square Kilometer

|         | 1949  | 1979  | 1979比1949<br>年增加 % | (1) |
|---------|-------|-------|--------------------|-----|
| (2) 世界  | 17    | 30    | 76                 |     |
| (3) 中国  | 56.42 | 101.2 | 79                 |     |
| (4) 青海省 | 2     | 5.2   | 160                |     |
| (5) 互助县 | 37.12 | 73.2  | 97                 |     |

(Note: Huzhu County's 1949 population density is based on the figure of 1950)

Key:

1. 1979 Increase over 1949 (%)
2. The World
3. China
4. Qinghai Province
5. Huzhu County

At present, Huzhu County's population density approximates the medium countries in terms of worldwide population density (including most countries of North Europe and Asia). Obviously, this situation is far from being acceptable to its small agricultural production; the upshot is bound to lead to disproportionate development between population and resources, showing a population surplus relative to resources.

According to study, a sharp contradiction exists between Huzhu County's land resources and its population. The size of population and the acreage of arable land are moving in opposite directions, leading to the gradual reduction of the average acreage of arable land per person. In the county, such arable land has already decreased to below 1 mu; in the meantime, the number of cattle has also been decreasing.

Table 6. Situation About Huzhu County's Population, Arable Land, and Cattle

| 年(1) | 年底人口    | (3) 耕地 (亩) | 牲畜 (头、只)(4) |         |         |
|------|---------|------------|-------------|---------|---------|
|      | (2)(人)  | (5) 总面积    | (6) 人均占有    | (7) 总数量 | 人均占有(8) |
| 1935 | 94,701  | 1,161,473  | 12.26       |         |         |
| 1949 | 147,247 | 1,161,473  | 7.89        | 53,694  | 0.36    |
| 1959 | 187,283 | 1,093,712  | 5.84        | 65,610  | 0.35    |
| 1975 | 268,691 | 1,090,609  | 4.06        | 81,675  | 0.30    |
| 1976 | 273,701 | 1,088,639  | 3.98        | 79,738  | 0.29    |
| 1979 | 290,929 | 1,082,000  | 3.72        | 78,183  | 0.27    |
| 1980 | 296,239 | 1,066,500  | 3.60        | 78,880  | 0.27    |

(Note: Because of incomplete data, the 1949 figure is used for "Arable Land" for 1935)

Key:

1. Year
2. Population at Year-end (Persons)
3. Arable Land (Mu)
4. Cattle (Heads)
5. Total Area
6. Average Possession per Person
7. Total Number

Huzhu County's natural conditions are inferior, and its productive power is low in level; in history its subsistence constant is often twice as large as that of other regions in the north. Calculating according to this figure of experience, its present average of arable land per person should best stand at 7 mu and at the same time, possession of cattle per person should also be maintained at the level of 0.5 head. Today, the level of possession of actual resources is too low; this naturally results in a surplus of population.

Secondly, there is also the water resources situation which exerts a constraining effect on the size of population. In the inland regions, the status of this factor is especially pronounced. According to relevant data, in today's society the amount of a person's consumption of fresh water each year measures about 884-898 cubic meters. In view of the fact that Huzhu County is an agricultural district which can afford not to consider water for industrial use, the amount of fresh water required still should measure to about two-thirds of the average level each year. As a matter of fact, the county's rainfall is scanty, evaporation rate is high, and its underground water resources are also not in abundant supply, with the result that in some localities residents even find their drinking water hard to come by. This situation seriously constrains the quantity of population reproduction.

In the face of the above situation, we can only make the following choice: even in such a compact community of minority nationalities as Huzhu County, it is still necessary to adopt forceful measures to gradually reduce the speed of population increase and, in the short run, it is even imperative to keep the quantity of its population within given limits. Meanwhile, a distinction must be made in our policy with respect to different nationalities: we must strictly limit the birth rate of the Han nationality and reduce its ratio in the population as a whole; we must allow the Tu's and other minority nationalities to grow appropriately according to plan, gradually increase the quantities of their respective population, and raise their respective ratios. This way of doing things conforms to the common interests of all nationalities. Supposing the yearly natural increase rate of the Tu's and other minority nationalities is 20 per 1,000, that of the Han's, 10 per 1,000: without taking into consideration the factor of mechanical change, the population structures of the various nationalities in Huzhu County in the year 2000 may be tabulated as follows:

Table 7. A Tabulation of Forecast Population Structures for the Han's and Minority Nationalities of Huzhu County in the Year 2000

|          | (3) 1980年(1) |        | (4) (3) 2000年(1) |        | (5) 2000年比1980年增减(2) |       |
|----------|--------------|--------|------------------|--------|----------------------|-------|
|          | 总数(人)        | 占全县人口% | 总数(人)            | 占全县人口% | 总数(人)                | %     |
| (5) 汉族   | 231,560      | 78.17  | 282,503          | 74.56  | +50,943              | -22   |
| (6) 少数民族 | 64,679       | 21.83  | 96,372           | 25.44  | +31,695              | +49   |
| (7) 合计   | 296,239      | 100    | 378,875          | 100    | +82,636              | +27.9 |

Key:

- |  |                                   |
|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1. Year  | 4. % in County's Total Population |
| 2. Increase/Decrease in 2000 in Relation to 1980 | 5. Han Nationality                |
| 3. Total (Persons)                               | 6. Minority Nationalities         |
|  | 7. Sum Total                      |

From the estimated results of the above we can see the basic situation of the future population structures. If this program is adopted, the population of the minority nationalities will increase notably and their ratios in the total population should also rise correspondingly. Because the population of the Han's is subject to strict limitation, the total population increase will be lower than both the increase level of the 1970's and also the population added when the birth rate of the sum total stood at 1.5.

## II. Relationship Between Development of Productive Forces, Population Adjustment and the Economy

There has been disproportionate development between population and resources in Huzhu County, because resources are shorter than needs. And there have been two difficulties in the development of agriculture: One is that arable land has been dwindling year after year; reliance on rudimentary management can hardly maintain people's need for foodgrains. The other is that the county is situated in the high, cold region with a short frost-free period; its natural conditions are inadequate, and the resowing index of crops is low. The above are the county's conditions disadvantageous to the development of agricultural production. The advantageous conditions which exist along with these are: the radiation of the sun is strong here, its daytime is long, the difference between its daytime and nighttime temperature is great, etc; these are beneficial to energy-storing and matter-conversion for the crops. So long as efforts are made to make use of the power of science and technology, Huzhu County's agricultural production is quite promising. Basing ourselves on the above analysis, we can determine the path for the development of agriculture in the county: First, there is need to change the traditional mode of agricultural production; while assuring the production of foodgrains, it should at the same time take into consideration local conditions, make rational deployments, seek overall development, and put emphasis on agricultural production results in a primary position. Second, in the foodgrain producing districts, change widespread sowing and meager harvest under rudimentary management into selective sowing and careful cultivation under succinct management and strive to raise per-unit area productivity. And third, in the high and cold forest districts, make rational use of the forestry resources, carry out planned cutting and planting of trees, so as to maintain ecological balance. The 30-odd years of practice in agricultural production in the county proves that, when the power of science and technology is utilized, the economy can be developed and population problems can also be solved to a very great extent. Take the spring wheat per-unit production as an example, that of the county has increased from the 162 catties of the 1950's to the 246.43 catties of the 1970's; this has resulted mainly because of the utilization of the power of science and technology. Only thus has it been able, under the condition when a reduction of arable land acreage had just occurred, to ensure the steady growth in its overall output and mitigate to a certain extent the contradiction between its population and its resources.

In order to promote the building of the two civilizations and effectively solve their population problems, the districts populated by minority nationalities should also pay great attention to capital construction on the farms

and do a good job in their labor accumulation in order to change their backward conditions of production. For example, the Shaodaijia drainage region has only four production brigades; the drainage area measures 17 sq km. The drainage area is situated in a region of low hills and has long remained arid and lacked sufficient rainfall; it has suffered disasters and plagues quite often. Its average per-unit production of foodgrains has amounted only to 156 catties, with a per-person average of food allocation of 275 catties and a value of only 0.35 yuan for a day of agricultural labor here. The living standards of the masses are very low; employment for laborers is utterly inadequate. In order to change this impoverished and backward outlook, the area, beginning in 1975, sought energetically to acquire effective labor accumulation. After 6 years of comprehensive handling (including construction of water conservancy facilities, building terraced fields, forestation, planting of grass, etc.), about 150,000 laborers have been used cumulatively, with an average yearly input of 25,000 workdays which made up 10 percent of the total workdays used in agriculture as a whole. This has reaped good results. As reflected in foodgrain production, the increase in foodgrains produced during the 6 years amounted to 6.83 million catties; in 1980 the average per-unit production reached 281.1 catties, average per-person food allocation was increased to 576 catties, and the value of a day of labor also climbed to 0.48 yuan. Compared to 1975, the margins of increase were respectively 80.2, 109.5 and 37.1 percent. In the meantime, people paid attention to making their mode of management scientific so as to have their labor power quite fully utilized. Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the means of production and labor power used in capital construction on the farms have all been given greater assurance than before; this has been a beneficial condition for doing a good job in such a basic undertaking. Simultaneously, along with the implementation of the production responsibility system, new problems have also been thrust upon people. The area populated by minority nationalities should make full use of existing advantageous conditions and find a new path to carry out labor accumulation under the new situation.

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CSO: 4005/1154

NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU 'PUBLIC' FIGURES DISCUSS GOVERNMENT WORK

HK300956 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Summary] "Yesterday afternoon, the provincial people's government invited some public figures to a forum to solicit their opinions on all the work of the provincial people's government." More than 80 people from various organizations were invited. Responsible persons of the departments, commissions, and offices of the provincial people's government attended the forum as nonvoting delegates.

"The forum was chaired by Governor Chen Guangyi. Also present at the forum were Hou Zongbin, Zhu Xuanren, vice governors, and (Zhang Jianzhong), adviser to the provincial people's government.

"At the forum, Governor Chen Guangyi reported the excellent situation of the whole province and the work done by the present provincial people's government since it came into existence in May this year. In addition, he explained how the suggestions and proposals made by the comrades present at the previous forum had been implemented." Governor Chen Guangyi said that it was especially meaningful to hold this forum on the eve of the National Day. He hoped that all people present would freely express their opinions and make valuable suggestions on government work and he wished all of them a happy National Day.

At the meeting, many people discussed ideological and political work, social order, afforestation, culture, educational work, nationality affairs, and pollution.

CSO: 4005/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### NINGXIA HUI PEOPLE'S CONGRESS CONCLUDES

HK271007 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 14 Sep 83 p 3

[Report: "Third Session of the Fifth People's Congress Standing Committee of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region Closes"]

[Text] The 6-day-long third session of the Fifth Regional People's Congress Standing Committee concluded satisfactorily on 12 September. Present at the meeting were Ma Qingnian, chairman of the Standing Committee, and Vice Chairmen Zhang Junxian, Ma Youde, Huang Zhizhong, Ding Yimin, Li Shumin, Guo Wenju, Peng Linbo, and Liang Feibiao. Chairman Ma Qingnian presided over the meeting and delivered a speech.

The meeting conveyed the spirit of the second session of the Sixth NPC Standing Committee and listened to four reports delivered by the regional people's government on social order, industry, civil administration, and grass and tree planting. It also passed relevant resolutions. The meeting pointed out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, under the leadership of the party and government, the region's judicial and public security departments have done a great deal of work, and made some achievements, in improving social order in a comprehensive way by relying on the masses of people. Nevertheless, the social order in our region so far has not been restored to its level before the "Cultural Revolution." At one period, criminals in some places ran rampant and perpetrated outrages fiendishly. The masses of people were very indignant at the sabotage of these criminals. The meeting also pointed out: Desperate criminals are in fact anti-socialist hostile elements. Their sabotage is the reflection of class struggle. Only when their crimes are ruthlessly exposed and effective measures are taken to exercise dictatorship over them, will we be able to maintain the stability of our society and to protect the life and property of the people. The law of our socialist country does not serve to connive at criminals, but to protect the people and attack the enemy. The state constitution explicitly stipulates that all citizens are equal before the law. No organization or individual shall enjoy privileges that transcend the constitution and the law. Whoever commits a crime, shall be dealt with according to law. No one is allowed to bend the law for the benefit of relatives or friends. Those who try by using their influence to



absolve criminals from guilt or to shelve them, should be seriously dealt with according to the party and administrative discipline, or even be punished according to the state law. The criminals who voluntarily give themselves up, confess their crimes, and inform on their confederates to public security offices should be given lenient treatment. If any criminals dare to make reprisals by committing physical assault on the masses of people, then they must be severely punished promptly.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: Comrade Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the CPC Central Committee, recently made an inspection tour in Gansu, Qinghai, and some other places. During the tour, he made important remarks on developing animal husbandry by planting grass and trees and on transforming mountains and taming rivers to eliminate poverty and amass riches. This is an important strategic decision made by the party Central Committee with a view to exploiting the northwest by improving the dry weather and developing agriculture and animal husbandry. The decision fully reflects the actual situation in Ningxia, we must resolutely bring it into effect. At present, efforts must be made first to guide the cadres at various levels and the broad masses of people to deepen their understanding of the central strategic decision, and to widely publicize the important remarks of general secretary Hu Yaobang. Thus, cadres at various levels and the people of all nationalities in the region will certainly understand that planting grass and trees to develop animal husbandry is a fundamental plan to change the face of Ningxia, especially the mountain areas in southern Ningxia. Meanwhile, we must emancipate our minds to further relax the economic policy in mountain areas and the policy of developing grassplots and forests, so as to arouse the enthusiasm and initiative of the broad masses in planting grass and trees on a large scale in order to make their positive contributions to the great task of shifting the focus of national construction to the northwest by the end of this century. The meeting passed the "resolution on mobilizing the people of all nationalities to vigorously plant grass and trees and to create a new situation in Ningxia's agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry."

The meeting discussed and approved the "Provisional Regulations Regarding the Management of Grasslands in the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region," the "Provincial Regulations Regarding Planting Trees in Parks in Yinchuan City," and the "Provisional Regulations Regarding the Control Over Noise Problem in Yinchuan City," all of which will go into effect by 1 January 1984. The meeting also approved some appointments and removals.

Those who attended the meeting as nonvoting delegates were vice chairmen of the region Li Huihe and Wang Yanxin; government general secretary Ma Jixin; vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC Lei Qilin, Zhang Yuan, Jin Sanshou, Hong Qingguo, Ma Liesun, Yang Yuchun, Li Fengzao, and Wu Shangxian; responsible persons of committees and departments under the regional people's congress Standing Committee; of the region's higher people's court and people's procuratorate; of administrative offices at various levels; of people's congress Standing Committees at city and county (district) levels; and magistrates of some counties.

## NORTHWEST REGION

### XINJIANG CONFERENCE URGES STUDY OF DENG'S WORKS

HK010404 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 29 Sep 83

[Excerpt] The regional propaganda work conference which was held in Yining City concluded on 22 September. The conference proposed the focal point of propaganda work for this winter and next spring; that is, to organize the cadres and the masses to study well the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" by integrating it with practice. Yu Wen, deputy director of CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; and Fu Wen, Standing Committee member of regional CPC committee, attended the conference and delivered speeches. (Feng Dazhen), head of the regional CPC committee propaganda department, delivered a summing up speech entitled "Set the Study and Propaganda of the 'Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping' as the Focal Point, Strive To Create a New Situation in Propaganda Work."

The conference conveyed the spirit of the national propaganda work conference, exchanged experiences in the new situation in carrying out propaganda work in the region, summed up new experiences, and conscientiously discussed the task and focal point of future propaganda work. The conference stressed the study and propaganda work of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." It pointed out: The study of the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" is a matter of prime importance in the present political life of people of various nationalities in the region, is an important mental preparation for full-scale party rectification which is to be carried out this autumn and winter, and is the focal point of work for propaganda departments at all levels in the near future as well as during party rectification.

The conference pointed out: All party members and cadres at all levels must conscientiously study the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping." The focal point is, however, for the study to be grasped well by the leading cadres at and above county level. We must organize central study groups and short-term study classes separated from production, and systematically organize cadres at and above county level to study in groups in order to read through the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping" by the end of this year.

The conference stressed: In studying the "Selected Works of Deng Xiaoping," we must uphold the principle of integrating theory with practice, and emphasize results of study. We must strengthen the collective leadership

and integrate the work of theoretical research with theoretical propaganda work. The conference also discussed strengthening education in patriotism and unity of nationalities as well as the in-depth development of the drive for the five stresses, the four points of beauty, and the three loves. The conference pointed out: When we carry out education in patriotism, we must integrate it with education in the unity of nationalities and loving Xinjiang. We should thus express education in patriotism in concrete form. Through this kind of propaganda and education, the people of various nationalities in the region will be able to firmly establish the ideology of strengthening the unity of nationalities, developing and building Xinjiang Province, and safeguarding the unity of the motherland. Therefore, the people of various nationalities in the region will make every contribution for the four modernizations in the region.

CSO: 4005/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### WANG ENMAO SPEAKS AT XINJIANG RALLY FOR MARTYRS

HK280746 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Sep 83

[Text] A rally to mark the 40th anniversary of the death of martyrs Chen Taiqiu, Mao Zemin, Du Zhongyuan, and Lin Jilu was solemnly held this afternoon in the people's theater of Urumqi. The commemoration rally was presided over by Tomur Dawamat, chairman of the regional preparatory committee in charge of the commemorative activities. At the rally, Wang Enmao, first secretary of the regional CPC committee, delivered a lengthy speech entitled "Carry Out Martyrs' Behests, Carry Forward Revolutionary Tradition, Strive for the Development and Construction in Xinjiang and Guard the Frontier."

Wang Enmao said: Martyr Chen Taiqiu was one of the founders of our party, a great proletarian revolutionary, and a loyal communist fighter. Martyr Mao Zemin was also a great proletarian revolutionary and a loyal communist fighter. Martyr Du Zhongyuan was a famous patriotic democratic personage and a faithful friend of our party. Martyr Lin Jilu was a loyal communist fighter and an outstanding proletarian educationist. Before liberation, mandated by the party they carried out arduous work and heroic and tenacious struggle in Xinjiang for the communist cause, liberation of the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang, the economic prosperity and cultural development of Xinjiang and in support of the frontline of the anti-Japanese war to ensure victory. After Sheng Shicai, a warlord in Xinjiang, betrayed the six main policies and threw in his lot with the counterrevolutionary Chaing Kai-shek, he killed them in cold blood. Today, on commemorating the 40th anniversary of their death and the death of other martyrs, on behalf of the party, government, army, people, and students of the autonomous region, and cadres and masses of various nationalities and circles, I lament their death with a feeling of profound reverence.

After that, Wang Enmao reviewed the heroic deeds of the revolutionary activities of martyrs Cheng Taiqiu, Mao Zemin, Du Zhongyuan, and Lin Jilu in Xinjiang. He said: The heroic deeds of martyrs Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zemin, Du Zhongyuan, and Lin Jilu were a magnificent chapter in the revolutionary history of Xinjiang. This chapter was jointly written by the Chinese Communists, patriotic democratic personages, and people of various nationalities with their painstaking labor, lives, diligence, and wisdom. Our party and people

of various nationalities in our country, and people of various nationalities in Xinjiang in particular, will never forget this. Wang Enmao added: Recently, leaders of the party and state Deng Xiaoping, Li Xiannian, Chen Yun, Deng Yingchao, Wang Zhen, Huang Huoqing, Zhou Yang, and others wrote inscriptions in memory of martyr Chen Taiqiu and others. They called on us to carry out the martyrs' behests, carry forward revolutionary tradition and promote the construction in the frontier of the motherland, which is characterized by unity and progress. [Phrase indistinct] profoundly expressed the desires of the people of various nationalities in Xinjiang and encouraged us to march bravely along the path opened up by the revolutionary martyrs and the road of the four modernizations of socialism.

Wang Enmao pointed out: today, we hold a rally here to commemorate martyrs Chen Tanqiu, Mao Zemin, Du Zhongyuan, Lin Jilu, and others. Our purpose in doing so is to give expression to our grief and show that people of various nationalities in Xinjiang profoundly cherish memory of them. Our most important purpose is to carry out our martyrs' behest, learn from their revolutionary spirit, and continue to push forward the communist cause which our martyrs strove for. People of one generation after another should also realize the communist ideals which they strove for. Today, to commemorate them, we should learn from their revolutionary spirit of having boundless love and loyalty for the party and its cause, fighting continuously and heroically devoting ourselves to the victory of the Chinese revolution and the liberation of the people of various nationalities. We should learn from their revolutionary spirit of having firm confidence in the victory of the communist cause, never wavering or shrinking back, and being indomitable, remaining faithful and unyielding, and disregarding our own safety under difficult and arduous conditions in order to carry out a life-and-death struggle against the enemy. We should learn from their revolutionary spirit of actively propagating revolutionary truth among people of various nationalities, expanding the revolutionary forces, developing the revolutionary cause and regarding themselves as revolutionary seeds which took root, blossomed, and bore fruit wherever they were sowed.

We should learn from their revolutionary spirit of striking roots in the border area, having profound love for the frontier and mountains and rivers of Xinjiang, cherishing people of various nationalities in Xinjiang, wholeheartedly doing good turns for them, extensively training cadres and technical personnel of minority nationalities, exerting their utmost efforts, and working conscientiously and creatively for economic and cultural construction in the border areas. We should learn from their revolutionary spirit of closely uniting with people of various nationalities in the border areas like brothers, sharing weal and woe, learning from and helping each other and marching forward together. We should learn from their revolutionary spirit of having deep love for the motherland, upholding the reunification of the motherland, and resolutely fighting against the enemies both at home and abroad who scheme to split the motherland. By using the revolutionary spirit of our martyrs, we will be able to do our work in Xinjiang more effectively.

Wang Enmao stressed: At present, the broad masses of cadres and people of various nationalities in Xinjiang are shouldering a glorious and arduous task of further conscientiously implementing the line, guidelines, and policies adopted since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee and the spirit of the 12th CPC National Congress and a series of instructions issued by the central authorities for the work in Xinjiang. We should also conscientiously implement the important instructions issued by Comrades Hu Yaobang, Zhao Ziyang, Yang Shangkun, and other central leading comrades when they were carrying out inspection work in Xinjiang. We should further do well in strengthening unity among nationalities, promoting economic construction, improving the livelihood of the people of various nationalities, and consolidating the frontier of the motherland. We should strive to achieve the magnificent goals of the 12th CPC National Congress and build Xinjiang into a most important base of our country's socialist construction in the 21st century.

Responsible comrades of the regional CPC committee, Standing Committee of the regional people's congress, regional people's government, Urumqi PLA units, regional CPPCC, Xinjiang Construction and Production Corps, and Urumqi city, including Xiao Quanfu, Tan Youlin, Ismail Aamt, Janabil, and others, and about 1,000 representatives of cadres and masses of various nationalities attended the rally. More than 100 guests from various parts of our country were also present at the gathering. Burhan Shahidi, vice chairman of the CPPCC, also attended the commemoration rally.

CSO: 4005/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### GANSU RIBAO URGES DEVELOPING EDUCATION

HK030310 Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 11 Sep 83 p 1

[Commentator's article: "To Develop Education and Tap Wisdom Is a Long-Term Key Plan"]

[Text] The development of the educational cause including primary, intermediate, and higher education, and all types of part-time education is a great cause in tapping the wisdom resources of the province's population of 19.5 million, and in raising the cultural and scientific level of the people of various nationalities of the whole province; it is also the pressing need of socialist modernization.

The CPC Central Committee and the State Council have attached great importance to the exploitation of intelligence, and made important instructions on many occasions, while the 12th CPC National Congress has listed education as one of the strategic keys of economic development. Nonetheless, many of our comrades have so far failed to correctly grasp the important role of education in the four modernizations; and the phenomenon of slighting education is still universal. Some of them "regard education as a soft task, and production as hard," and say that "while we are so occupied in production, where is there time to grasp education"; often educational work is not on their agenda. Others believe that the foundation of our province is weak, education will not be developed until the economy is developed, and so forth. All this has had a direct effect on educational work.

Although work in the exploitation of intelligence resources in our province has made certain progress in recent years, it is still in a backward position compared with the whole country, and the gap is great between the needs of the province's economic construction and social development. The situation far from corresponds to the role of education as a strategic key. According to statistics of education department, the school attendance rate of the province's school-age children, the on-going school attendance rate, and the rate of those qualified are all below the average level of the whole country. According to a census, the illiterate and semi-illiterate people of our province account for 34.89 percent of the total population of the province, which is 11.3 percent higher than the average percentage of the whole country. The growth of the

province's higher education is also slow. According to initial calculations of departments concerned, in the 3 years from 1983 to 1985, graduates from universities and technical institutes, according to the actual training capacity of institutes of higher education, will account for only 43 percent of the number in demand. Calculated on the proportion of college students now on campus to the whole population, per 10,000 people, the number of college students on campus in our province in 1982 was not only lower than the national average level, but also lower than its neighboring provinces and region. This is a reality to which leadership at various levels should attach sufficient importance. It is impossible to assume that a province so full of illiterates can build the modernizations. In realizing the four modernizations, science and technology is the key link, while education is the foundation. Whether we are able to create a new situation in socialist modernization, to build Gansu into the country's first-rate forestry base and animal husbandry base, and to realize the magnificent strategic aim of quadrupling the gross output value of industry and agriculture by the year 2000, and whether it is possible to create advantageous conditions, to meet the strategic shift of the focus of our national construction to the great northwest by the turn of the century depends on whether it is possible for science and technology and the training of talent to meet the needs of economic development, and whether or not socialist spiritual civilization is used to ensure the socialist orientation of economic construction. Science and technology, the training of talents, and socialist spiritual construction will not succeed without education. The period of education is long; developing talented people is a capital construction task which takes a much longer period than that of developing energy, communications, and so on. If we fail to make prompt preparations and develop education in the 1980's, there is a possibility that we will fail in the various tasks assigned to us by the CPC Central Committee. Then this will not just be a problem of being backward in education, or a mere problem of being backward in economy, but a serious political problem.

It is true that our province is poor, and comparatively backward in culture and economy; and there are indeed difficulties in the exploitation of intelligence resources. Nevertheless, we should not sit and wait, doing nothing in education until the economy is developed. Education is not a consuming undertaking, but a reproduction of man's labor ability; it has a dialectical relation with production of mutual restriction and mutual promotion. The gap between our province and advanced provinces, while in appearance is a gap in economy, is in reality a gap in science and technology to a large extent and, in the final analysis, is a gap in education. Intelligence investment is a long-term key plan; it concerns not only transforming the present situation of our province, but the building of our future. It is necessary for us to increase necessary intelligence investment by overcoming all difficulties and expanding in all ways, basing ourselves on the spirit of bearing responsibilities to the party and the people and bringing happiness to the future generations. The practice of various localities of our province has proved that difficulties can be overcome, and education can be developed, so long as the policy is correct, and so long as we persist in the principle of "walking on two legs," adopt various channels in raising funds for education, and bring into play in a big way the initiative in running schools of enterprises and undertakings,



communes and brigades in the rural areas, and all social sectors. The fact that the No 3 brigade of Qiaopo commune in Wuwei County has invested over 26,000 yuan over the past 4 years on training technical talents of various types, which has raised the cultural level of the masses and boosted gross output value from 32,000 yuan to 260,000 yuan, is a convincing example.

Experience has told us that the key to the development of education lies in the leadership. Doing a good job in tapping wisdom is not just confined to education departments; leading departments of the party and government should bear still more important responsibility. Concrete problems in the course of running schools should by all means be solved by departments concerned. However, the organizations of leadership play a decisive role in the course of solving problems. Therefore, it is necessary for party committees at various levels to strengthen close coordination in all aspects such as leadership and organization, and do a good job in the important business of developing education with concerted efforts.

CSO: 4005/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### QINGHAI CONFERENCE ON GENERAL EDUCATION ENDS

HK100637 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Oct 83

[Summary] The Qinghai provincial conference on general education concluded yesterday. The participants focused on enhancing understanding of the strategic position of education and correcting the guiding ideology in running schools, and solved a number of important issues.

Vice Governor Banmadanzeng spoke at the conclusion of the meeting. He called on the province to make arrangements for implementing the spirit of the conference and to solve the following three problems as soon as possible: "1) Enhance understanding of the importance of general education; 2) formulate plans for developing local general education; 3) implement measures for carrying out these plans."

He emphasized: "Getting a clear idea on the guiding ideology for running schools is the most fundamental issue in developing general education in Qinghai. When implementing the spirit of this meeting, it is necessary to seriously study and discuss matters and strive to unify thinking and action."

On the question of how to manage and use education funds well, he said: "The provincial government has now allocated special funds to education. This sum has been made available at a time of very great financial difficulty. It must be used where it is needed most, and produce results. If this money is not spent well, or even wasted, it will be a crime against the people."

Provincial Advisory Committee Vice Chairman Zhaxi Wangxu also spoke at the meeting. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary Huanjuecailang presided. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee and government Yan Wenjun, Yin Kesheng, and Jing Shengming also attended the closing session.

CSO: 4005/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### MORE HUI NATIONALITY CADRES IN NINGXIA

OW280425 Beijing XINHUA in English 0323 GMT 28 Sep 83

[Text] Yinvhuan, 29 September (XINHUA)--Hui Nationality Cadres now make up 56 percent of the Standing Committing members of the People's Congress and leaders of the People's Government of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, 13 percent more than the figure of last year, according to the organization department of the region.

In Xingxia, one of China's five national autonomous areas at provincial level, the Huis account for 31.7 percent of the population of 1.24 million. [sentence indistinct] More and more Hui people have been promoted to leading positions at various levels over the past years.

The chairman and four of the six vice-chairmen of the Regional People's Government are now Huis, and 68 Hui cadres have been promoted to leading posts in the regional government departments. Three of the four mayors and prefectural administrative commissioners in the region are Huis.

Most of the newly promoted Hui cadres have higher education or have done good jobs in national unity. For example Yang Huiyun, vice-chairman of the Regional People's Government, is college educated and served as chairman of the Regional Women's Federation before being promoted; Yin Zhongchang, a university graduate in the 1950's, was head of an industrial hygiene institute before being promoted to be director of the public health department of the region.

China has 55 minority nationalities and pursues a policy of regional national autonomy. Over the past five years the number of the minority cadres throughout the country has increased by 30 percent.

CSO: 4000/35

## NORTHWEST REGION

### BRIEFS

REVOLUTIONARY CONSTRUCTION--A meeting convened by the provincial CPC committee and government on construction in old bases of the revolution opened at Xifeng in Qingyang Prefecture yesterday. The meeting will study the instructions of leading central comrades on planting grass and trees, developing animal husbandry, eliminating poverty and making people rich, and discuss how to ensure that people in old bases of the revolution can get rich as soon as possible. Provincial CPC Committee Deputy Secretary and Governor Chen Guangyi delivered a report at the meeting. "He conveyed the spirit of the instructions of leading central comrades. In connection with the continuous deterioration of natural ecology and environment in Qingyang Prefecture in recent years, causing a reduction in rainfall and an increase in natural disasters, he pointed out: Planting grass and trees is the fundamental way for Qingyang Prefecture to get rich as soon as possible." Chen Guangyi said: "The key to doing this is to further emancipate the mind. We must build a cadre force capable of leading the masses to get rich as soon as possible. This cadre force must strive to master modern science knowledge. It must maintain the good work style of seeking truth from facts, keeping contact with the masses, and conducting investigation and study." Also present at the meeting were Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Vice Chairman He Jianshan and Vice Governor Ge Shiyong. [Summary] [HK090327 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Oct 83]

NINGXIA NATIONAL UNITY CAMPAIGN--To mark the 25th anniversary of the founding of Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region, which falls on 25 October, the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Regional CPC Committee and the Regional People's Government recently decided to launch a regional national unity month campaign, beginning on 30 September. Activities in the campaign will include education in policies toward nationalities and unity among all nationalities, investigations on implementation of policies at the grassroots level, theatrical performances, exchange of visits between people of Han and Hui nationalities, and so forth. [OW041225 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 30 Sep 83 OW]

GANSU HONORS RETIRED CADRES--On the afternoon of 12 September, the Gansu Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government held a meeting to issue certificates of honor to more than 480 retired cadres of the institutions directly under the provincial authorities. Responsible comrades of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial people's congress Standing Committee, the provincial government, and the provincial CPPCC attended the meeting. The meeting was presided over by provincial Vice Governor Nian Dexiang. On behalf of the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government, and the peoples of various nationalities in the province, Jia Zhijie, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee, conveyed greetings and extended regards to the retired cadres. Amid a warm and cordial atmosphere, Jia Zhijie, (Feng Ruixin), Li Dengying, and other leading comrades awarded certificates of honor for retired cadres of the PRC to the retired cadres. [Summary] [Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Sep 83 HK]

LEADERS ATTEND RETURNEES RALLY--Lhasa, 1 October (XINHUA)--More than 150 returned Tibetans held a rally in Lhasa Friday to celebrate the 34th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. The Tibetans returned from the United States, India, Canada, Switzerland, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan and other countries. Wang Da, who has settled in Lhasa, said "I came back here twice in 2 years. Each time I got new impressions of Tibet. "When I returned last April to see my relatives, the Tibetan people treated me warmly. It made a striking contrast between life in Lhasa and where I lived abroad. "This time I have seen great changes in my homeland. Living standards have risen and incomes have increased. I have suffered much in my wandering life abroad, so this time I decided to settle down here." The celebrations were attended by party and government leaders of the Tibetan Autonomous Region including Ba Sang, Pagbalha Geleg Namgyai, Senggei Losang Gyaincain and Xoikang Tubdainnyima. [Text] [OW020225 Beijing XINHUA in English 1624 GMT 1 Oct 83]

CSO: 4000/35

## MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

### BEIJING PLA UNITS IMPLEMENT PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY SYSTEM

Beijing LIAOWANG [OBSERVATION POST] in Chinese No 26, May 83 p 12-13

[Article by Jiang Qingzhao [1203 1987 5128] and Ling Zhijun [0407 1807 6511]: "Key to Opening The 'Door of Efficiency' of Public Organizations--An On-The-Spot Report of the Personal Responsibility System Implemented at The Beijing PLA Units Political Department"]

[Text] At the end of 1982, the Political Department of Beijing PLA units boldly and resolutely implemented the principle of efficient and simple administration, making the first step in organizational reform. After streamlining the organizational structure, how can we raise the efficiency of an organization or open a new prospect for our work? In the face of such a severe question, the party committee of the Political Department determined to lead the staff members of this organization to wage a fierce struggle in order to raise efficiency and alter the workstyle!

#### Where Should The Breakthrough Point Be Selected?

There are many departments in this organization. Their functions vary. In all directions, there are units of the same nature which operate locally without considering the whole system. A multitude of things await processing. Where can reform begin and where should the breakthrough point be selected? The party committee has handed this question to the masses. The masses see it clearly. First, it is the question of regulation. The situation of an uneven distribution of work among cadres resulted from the fact that there was no definite clarification of duties of different departments or of cadres of different functions and that there was a lack of a clear-cut work standard. That is why some were up to their ears and others just loafed around. There were also others who want to do something, yet do not know how to do it. As a result, there were some things which never got accomplished. Second, is that "collective responsibility" has always been emphasized in handling both important and minor matters. It has become a usual practice that "when there is work to do, they depend on others; when there are problems, they shift responsibilities onto others." Things such as wrangling and passing the buck can hardly be avoided. Third, there is the lack of a rigid standard for carrying out inspection and appraisal through comparison, nor is there a system of rewards and penalties. The result is that there is no difference between doing good or bad. "Credit is shared by

everybody, so is responsibility." "The red decorations never reach the chest of a specific person; the rod of punishment never falls on a specific backside." Under such a situation, some cadres tend to drift along and avoid facing difficulties. They do not seek for merits but try to avoid errors. Fourth, pursuance of undeserved reputation without dealing with practical work has become a common practice at the historical moment. As a result, participating in more meetings and handling more paperwork are considered "first rate achievements." In so doing, cadres of some organizations are always busy attending meetings and handling documents and telegrams. And leading cadres have suffered from holding or attending meetings and thus "buried themselves in a pile of documents" without being able to release themselves. So long as these problems remain unsolved, there is no way to talk about raising efficiency in an organization.

Yet how can we uproot the problem of the "big common pot?" Some people advocate that we establish a responsibility system. Others disagree. They say that "there are regulations and statutes in the armed forces: all we have to do is follow them." "The armed forces are different from a local work unit. Industrial and agricultural productions are visible, while various kinds of work in the armed forces, particularly the political work, are invisible. Successes achieved in these areas cannot be measured and there are no bonuses. Owing to the fact that it is difficult to give expression to either rewards or penalties, it is impossible to carry out the responsibility system." Although this is not without some basis, yet it is, after all, one-sided. The majority of our comrades feel that although the work of the armed forces is different from the grain harvested by the peasants or the goods produced by the workers which can easily be weighed or measures, yet for any type of cadre doing any type of work, there is an objective standard to measure, whether the work was done well or badly. Although the bonus system does not exist in the armed forces, the issue can still be resolved through such measures as commendation, criticism, reward, punishment and promotion or demotion. Therefore, they think that it is absolutely necessary and possible for organizations of the armed forces to carry out the personal responsibility system. These types of ideas which are bold in carrying out reform has won the support of the party committee.

#### Personal Responsibility System Is A Good Form

In early February this year, the Political Department convened a reform conference in which it explicitly pointed out that the reform of system and workstyle of this organization should start with the implementation of the personal responsibility system. In only a few days, the wind of reform penetrated every corner of this organization.

They adopted the method of integrating the leadership with the masses to draw up, in accordance with regulations and statues, the "Detailed Rules of the Personal Responsibility System" for each department and each type of cadre. They took as the starting point the setting up of a regular work order for this organization and raising its efficiency by closely combining different characteristics of each professional department and taking into account experiences gained in every aspect.

The first job was to "define duty"--clear-cut regulations concerning duties of each unit and all department heads, section chiefs and cadres were worked out so that the day-to-day work of this organization, the general and specific tasks of going deep into units to make investigations and study, etc, can be assigned to specific persons. Second, is to "define time"--procedures to be generally followed in carrying out ordinary work were set out and a general time limit has also been set for fulfillment of a task. Third, is to "define the target"--specific targets have been laid down by all departments in accordance with their respective responsibilities, targets which can be used to measure good and bad in order to facilitate inspection and appraisal through comparison. For instance, in making an investigation or study, we have to be assured in four ways of how things stand: Documents must be handled in a terse, fast, accurate, dependable manner, and without mistakes. Reference materials provided must be complete, precise and realistic. Letters received from the masses must be handled without omission. Tasks assigned by the higher levels must be accomplished item by item, and so forth. Fourth, is to "define rewards and penalties"--the work condition of all cadres must regularly be checked and appraised according to cadres' responsibilities, tasks and work demands through appraisals by the masses and inspections made by the leadership. Those who have a strong sense of responsibility and have achieved successes are to be commended and rewarded, and to be promoted to a higher office and rank. Those who lack a sense of responsibility and have made many mistakes are to be criticized and educated. Those who have lagged behind for a long time or even become neglectful of duty must be earnestly investigated in order to affix responsibility. If necessary, disciplinary punishment should be enforced.

This personal responsibility system which takes the "four defines" as its major characteristics has closely intermeshed the three elements of duty, limits of authority and rewards and penalties. It has thus preliminarily created the "four haves": Have a clear-cut and specified duty, have an explicit limit of authority, have a criterion and system for carrying out inspection and appraisal through comparison, and have a system of rewards and penalties.

With the trial implementation of the personal responsibility system, the door to efficiency for this organization has been opened. Every department is trying its best to reduce the number of meetings and cut down paper work in order to release more manpower and energy to do realistic work. Since the beginning of this year, the variety of documents transmitted to lower levels by the Political Department has been reduced by more than 50 percent. In the past, the first quarter of each year was called the "quarter of conferences." In the first quarter of this year, a number of meetings disappeared. In February this year, the political department combined four business meetings into one and reduced meeting time from 7 to 5 days. In early March, three meetings were combined into one. Most recently, a meeting which was originally scheduled to last for 2 days was concluded in 90 minutes, and the results were still fine. In working this way, great numbers of cadres were released to take up research and study in PLA units. In the past 3 months, nearly 100 cadres were sent to work in PLA units. They have completed a number of valuable investigation reports and helped the grassroots level resolve a number of realistic problems.



## "Grasping" and "Releasing," "Rigidity" and "Flexibility"

A certain section chief solemnly and humorously told his subordinates that the tasks of and demands on each person are something like "lice on the head of a monk." They are obvious. I do not care when or how you do it, but you have to accomplish your job on schedule. Otherwise your "iron rice bowl" will be broken!

The words of this section chief reflect a new concept of "grasping" and "releasing" of the leadership in their work. In order to implement the personal responsibility system, "grasping" is to grasp both criteria and rewards and penalties, and "releasing" is to delegate power. The duty and criterion of each cadre are put in writing in the "Detailed Rules," made public and are absolutely inflexible. However, every cadre may flexibly make arrangement for matters within his own limit of authority in order to bring his own enthusiasm and creativeness into full play. This is the new type of relationship between "rigidity" and "flexibility."

In the Beijing PLA units Political Department, we have noticed that many cadres bring with them a little program notebook in which they have noted clearly what time they have to go down to PLA units and what questions they have to investigate, what kind of information they have to collect and what kind of equipment they have to prepare, what they have basically been doing in the first half of the year and what they expect to do during the second half of the year, and so forth.

This little notebook reflects a great change. In the past, some cadres often did not know what they themselves should do. Like "beads on an abacus," they took action only when they were pushed by the leadership. When the lower level reported to them and asked for instruction, they dared not handle it because they did not clearly understand their own duty limits. What they could do was to submit it to higher levels for instruction and that constituted the situation of "passing on problems to a higher level instead of solving them by themselves" and "drawing circles one after another." At that time, some leading cadres complained: "My threshold will soon be worn out!" And cadres of the lower levels complained: "They are making me walk my legs off." At present, these grumbles no longer exist.

In the past, when the masses came to the reception room, cadres could only say "Let us study it" in responding to requests put forward by the visitors. As a result, many of the visitors did not have faith in a "nobody" but asked to see the "supreme leader" when they started talking. Toward the end of March this year, an old man from another part of the country came to visit us. He looked upon a young cadre in front of him with a doubt that his problem could be settled. He insisted that he wanted to see the "big cadre," because he could not believe that this young cadre could answer his questions on the spot. He was very satisfied and left Beijing by train the same day. Why could this young cadre work this way? He said to us: "Since the implementation of the personal responsibility system, it would be considered a dereliction of duty if he continued to 'pass on problems to a higher level instead of solving them himself' and he would thus be criticized."

There is another advantage to implementing the personal responsibility system which is both realistic and far-reaching. That is to say, it can help cultivate and raise talents. At present, cadres of the Beijing PLA units Political Department realize that from now on "we can no longer rely on the iron rice bowl to live, but on our own real ability." Therefore, all of them are working assiduously to raise their own ability and professional level. "An intense, unprecedented popular interest in study" has appeared. A self-study university for on-the-job cadres of this organizations has been established and more than 70 percent of the cadres started school at the outset. TV lectures which are scheduled "within the 8 hours" have constantly drawn an audience of more than 90 percent and unfinished work is accomplished "beyond the 8 hours." In the past, many comrades did not have full-time duty, yet they were always too busy to study. At present, they hold several posts simultaneously, yet they can find time to study scientific knowledge. People have become both diligent and bright and capable.

#### Perform Individual Duty versus Unity And Coordination

At the same time as the implementation of the personal responsibility system, the Beijing PLA units Political Department is devoting major efforts to the building of a better ideological style. It has specifically emphasized that all working personnel in this organization must foster a lofty communist ideal and a style of unity and coordination.

The work of an organization is a game of chess. It requires that all departments and personnel of different functions must not only fulfill their own duty, they must have a high degree of overall understanding and a sense of organizational discipline so that they may become fine cadres who "think about major issues, carry out practical work and pay attention to style." For this, the party committee of the Political Department started from this spring constantly to combine study with work in order to consolidate the ideological style of this organization, to eliminate the "leftist" ideological influence, and to eradicate the style of individualism and liberalism in order to foster a spirit of self-sacrifice for the purpose of wholeheartedly serving the people and thereby enabling the personal responsibility system to be established on the basis of political consciousness. Party member cadres at all levels have worked out plans to make themselves qualified party members as well as qualified cadres by setting strict demands on themselves. Departments and divisions have started to cooperate with each other. After some comrades go down to units, others can take up the day-to-day work of this organization on their own initiatives. The technical division of the Public Security Department has launched an activity known as "Specializing in one field, but capable in many, double-teaming of personnel: in the course of implementing the responsibility system. That is to say that everybody must not only be proficient in his own professional work, he must also learn well the professional work of another person so that every job duty will fall on the shoulders of two people. One of the two is the principal and the other is the backup. They work together and help each other.

We visited Zhang Zongwen [1728 1350 2429], director of the political department. He is the enthusiastic promoter of the personal responsibility

system being implemented by the Political Department and also the one who earnestly practices what he advocates. We asked him to talk about his personal experience and understanding. He said that implementation of the personal responsibility system by the political department is still in the trial stage. Some of the regulations and measures remain to be perfected step by step in the course of practice. For instance, on the question of job duty, how can we make determining the responsibilities of cadres at all levels relatively scientific? On the question of limits of authority, organizations are different from army units. Much work is crisscrossed between departments. How does one divide it to make it more precise? On the question of rewards and penalties, commendation and criticism in general are easy to handle, but promoting to a higher office and rank ahead of time or enforcing disciplinary punishment may involve the question of how to keep abreast of concrete conditions.

However, Zhang Zongwen explicitly held that through this trial period, we have already seen clearly the superiority of the personal responsibility system. It is both a good form and a good method to carry out reform in this organization. It is good because it can achieve beneficial results and bring up talents which can help enhance the enthusiasm and creativeness of all of us, improve efficiency, do away with bureaucratism and the "Yamen" work-style, strengthen revolutionary and regularized construction in order to serve the units in a still better way.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

TELEPHONE CONFERENCE TO IMPROVE PUBLIC SECURITY REPORTED, STRESSED

Work in Zhejiang

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 1

/Report: "Implement Comprehensive Handling, Do an Even Better Job in Maintaining Our Social Order and Security--Administration and Law Committee of Provincial Party Committee Convenes Telephone Conference, Proposes Three Measures on Making Our Order and Security Management Strict"7

/Text/ In the evening of 12 July, the administration and law committee of the provincial party committee convened a telephone conference to ask the whole party to get mobilized, implement comprehensive handling, energetically grasp our current work in order and security protection, and strive for a further turn for the better in the province's social order and security.

The telephone conference was presided over by Deputy Secretary Li Chaolong /2621 2600 7893/ of the administration and law committee of the provincial party committee; Zhang Xufu /1728 4423 1133/, member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, gave a speech at the conference.

In his speech Zhang Xufu first analyzed our province's current order and security situation. He said that, in general, our province's order and security situation is fine, and our society remains stable. But we also have quite a few problems, some of which are rather serious and cannot be taken lightly or left to blind optimism. We must insist on having the whole party mobilized, handle our problems comprehensively; we must insist on struggling against counterrevolutionary elements and criminal offenders, insist on beating down the supercilious atmosphere of the sabotaging activities of the counterrevolutionary elements and the activities of criminal offenders, earnestly do a good job in preventing crimes and in educating the fallen, so as to win a further turn for the better in the province's social order and security.

Basing himself on the spirit of the telephone conference convened by the administration and law committee of the party Central Committee and keeping in line with our province's reality, Zhang Xufu spoke of three points on handling our current order and security work well:

First, implement fully the principle of comprehensive handling. We must carry out this principle at each basic level and turn the striving for a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security really into a common responsibility of the whole society. Here the key lies in party committees at all levels paying great attention to this work and achieve three aspects of implementation: 1. The implementation of leadership. The No 1 person on the party committee must look into matters personally; comrades with assigned responsibilities must concretely shoulder such responsibilities, regularly deploy their tasks, inspect their work at fixed intervals, and combine their building of material civilization together with their building of spiritual civilization. 2. The implementation of organizational work. We must rectify and strengthen the protection setups of various departments and units, the order and protection and mediation organizations at the basic level in cities and in the countryside, as well as self-governing organizations of a mass character such as workers' discipline-enforcing teams so as to give full scope to their roles. 3. The implementation of measures. We must reinforce ideological education among the masses, carry out the responsibility system in security protection, and educate the fallen.

Second, administrative and law-enforcing departments must exercise their functions to the fullest extent and manage order and security in a strict manner. Our administrative and law-enforcing departments have functions in the two aspects of exercising dictatorship over the enemies and protecting the people. Exercising dictatorship over the enemies and cracking down on criminals and punishing them are the main responsibilities of our administrative and law-enforcing departments, especially our public security organs. These responsibilities cannot be taken over by any other departments. In their effort to prevent and eliminate various criminal offenses in society, they must, of course, rely on education, dredging, and safeguards, on mainly eliminating various factors of instability; but this approach alone would still not be enough. They must at the same time energetically exercise their dictatorial function, firmly suppress counterrevolutionary activities, and especially punish as heavily and as speedily as possible according to law those criminal elements who seriously endanger our social order and security. Order and security management must not only be managed strictly but also rationally, legitimately, and scientifically. We must correct the practice of exercising control over what should not be subjected to our control, and we must also pay attention to preventing the practice of interfering with out administrative affairs. Where order and security are found in disarray, we must concentrate our efforts on carrying out rectification so as to protect the people's lives, property and security.

Third, strengthening the building of our administrative and law-enforcing ranks. This is the organizational guarantee for accomplishing all our tasks. Cadres and policemen on the administrative and law-enforcing front must demonstrate their forthright and fearless spirit in implementing the law dauntlessly, use their legal weapons to strike at the enemies and punish the criminals forcefully so as to protect the people.

## Commentator's Observations

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 14 Jul 83 p 1

/Commentary by staff commentator: "Strive for A Further Turn for the Better in Our Social Order and Security"/

/Text/ The telephone conference convened by the administration and law committee of our provincial party committee has correctly analyzed our order and security situation, proposed the main tasks we must grasp hereafter so as to further promote social stability and strive for a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security. All localities must conscientiously implement the spirit of this telephone conference and adopt forceful measures so as to handle even better our social order and security.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of our 11th Party Central Committee, party committees at all levels in our province has strengthened their administrative and law-enforcing work and we also have had a turn for the better in our social order and security. But, there are still quite a few problems in our current order and security situation; order and security in some areas are found in disarray. In the first half of this year, the occurrence of criminal cases in most parts of our province has indicated an increase. This situation shows that while we have scored a turn for the better in our social order and security, we can hardly afford to feel optimistic blindly. We must see clearly that class struggle still exists on a long-term basis in certain given realms in our society and can even become radicalized under certain conditions; in addition, on account of the influence and infiltration by hostile international forces, we still cannot effectively prevent or eliminate various criminal offenses. Hence, we must fully understand the long-term nature, complexity and difficulty of our task in handling our social order and security well, we must be determined in grasping order and security, spend much energy on carrying out comprehensive handling so as to win a further turn for the better in our province's social order and security.

In order to win such a further turn for the better in our social order and security, we must have party committees at all levels individually mobilized, get the whole party activated, rely on the masses and get a handle on our social order and security. This is an important historical experience which we must continue to adhere to and demonstrate. During the past few years, many localities in our province have accumulated many experiences in carrying out comprehensive handling. Our problem today is to have such comprehensive handling carried out at every basic level so as to turn the striving for a fundamental turn for the better in our social order and security really into the common responsibility of the whole society. From regional, municipal and county party committees to various departments and units, we must all achieve the implementation of our leadership, with each level grasping the tasks of its own level, so that our order and security work can be genuinely realized. We must further unify the ideological perception of the vast ranks of our party members so that they will treat our social order and security with a high sense of responsibility and make their contributions to a turn for the better in our social order and security. All units must strengthen their building of our self-governing mass

organizations, establish and reinforce order and security protection, mediation, and order and security joint defense organizations, and give full scope to their role. All departments must coordinate with one another closely, carry out in a down-to-earth manner those measures of comprehensive handling such as crackdown, prevention, control, education, transformation and the responsibility system in order and security protection, so as to effectively guard against and reduce criminal offenses.

Our administrative and law-enforcing departments, especially our public security departments which are situated on the foremost front of our struggle, must forcefully exercise their dictatorial function in punishing current criminal activities as heavily and as speedily as possible according to law. Some time ago, we stressed comprehensive handling, the strengthening of basic work at our basic level, doing a good job in handling crime-prevention work and the education of the fallen: all this has been correct. But, at the same time, we must also bring into full play the principal function of our dictatorial organs' exercising of dictatorship over enemies and cracking down on criminals and punishing them; we must resolutely suppress counterrevolutionary activities, crack down on criminal activities in the economic realm and other realms, and especially punish, as heavily and as speedily as possible according to law, those criminal elements who seriously endanger our social order and security, and manage our social order and security as strictly as possible. So long as the whole party mobilizes itself, and all circles can coordinate among themselves in carrying out comprehensive handling, there is bound to be a new turn for the better in the situation of our province's social order and security.

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MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

EMULATION OF MODEL OF COMMUNIST NEW PEOPLE REPORTED

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 83 p 1

/Report: "Take Zhu Boru /2612 0130 0320/ as a Model, Be a Communist New Person: Provincial Military District and Units Stationed in Zhejiang Generally Launch Campaign to Emulate Zhu Boru"/

/Text/ After the inscription granted by the central leading comrades and the order on the honorary title conferred by the Central Military Commission to Zhu Boru were published, the vast ranks of commanding officers of the provincial military district and units stationed in Zhejiang have all proceeded to study them conscientiously and respond to them actively. A campaign to learn from Zhu Boru is now being broadly launched.

During the past few days, leading organs of the provincial military district and units stationed in Zhejiang have sent circulars to their respective subordinate units to ask the vast ranks of the commanding officers to study conscientiously and implement the spirit of the inscription granted by the central leading comrades and the order issued by the Central Military Commission, and also to make use of various forms such as blackboard bulletin, broadcast, literature and art, theatrical performance, etc., in generally propagating Zhu Boru's advanced ideas and advanced story. With Zhu Boru as their model, the various military units have dispatched numerous commanding officers to help commune members to do their rush harvesting and rush sowing work, to help the communities in which they are stationed to sweep the streets, tidy up the environment, maintain public order, and do good to the masses in the face of the summer heat. The Zhao Erchun /6392 1422 2504/ Squad of the East China Fleet, even while on duty with heavy tasks, still insisted on sending warriors to the ferries and bus terminals in the areas where they are stationed to maintain order and take care of travelers.

During this campaign to emulate Zhu Boru, leading cadres of various military units have made a point to start with themselves. A certain hospital in the provincial military district recently built a dormitory; by checking against the story about Zhu Boru looking after the masses, the five leading comrades of this hospital decided to assign all the rooms of this new building to the medical and nursing personnel, with none of the leaders themselves moving into it. Liu Shunling /2692 7311 1545/, director of the Navy's Dacheng saltworks, was afflicted with a serious illness; under the stimulation of the Zhu Boru spirit, he insisted



on leading his unit to take advantage of fine weather despite the burning heat in working hard in the saltfields. The training ground and barracks of a certain unit stationed in Zhejiang are located at the foot of Chinshan Mountain in Haiyan County; the state is going to build a nuclear power station there. In conscientiously emulating Zhu Boru's spirit in loving the motherland, loving the people, uniting with others with singlemindedness to engage in the construction of the four modernizations, they aired no objection whatsoever and moved away according to schedule. Before turning their barracks over, they even renovated them with vigor and helped the workers to repair their vehicles and purchase their supplies so that they could concentrate their efforts and speed up the construction of the nuclear power station.

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